"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light south-easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,430. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—Senator Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded yesterday in forming a new French Cabinet. There is considerable excitement at Rennes, where Capt. Dreyfus is to be imprisoned on his arrival, and fears of his assassination are expressed. It is not expected that the American proposals for the protection of private property at sea will be taken up by the Peace Conference at The Hague. Yesterday there was a long discussion on explosive bullets, and the First Committee declared in favor of prohibiting those which spread out easily in the human body. The London Times says this will amount to nothing, and a way of evading it in spirit while adhering to its letter has already been suggested. The morganatic marriage of Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized yesterday at Richmond, England. The Pope conducted a public Consistory at which their hats were presented to the newly created Cardinals, afterward, at a secret Consistory, the appointments of a number of new Bishops, including several in the United States, were announced. Sir Richard Webster continued his argument of the case of Great Britain before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission in Paris. Conferences between the British Commodore in Newfoundland waters and the members of the Newfoundland Cabinet with regard to the French action on the treaty coast continue daily. The German Reichstag, after passing the third reading of the Spanish Islands Purchase bill, adjourned yesterday until Nov. 14. Mr. Kipling arrived on the Teutonic at Liverpool, and went on to London, eluding reporters at both places. He is said to be perfectly restored to health. Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, denies that there is any likelihood of a Ministerial crisis. The Transvaal Government is said to have placed a large order for artillery with the Krupps, and, so it is reported, is determined on a most stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

Mrs. Louis Zimmermann yesterday described her meeting with Alpheus J. Goddard at the police station in West One Hundredth Street, after the death of her husband at Goddard's home. The police report says Zimmermann's death was due to an accident.

Page 3.

The mother of William Hoey, the comedian, has brought suit to recover property from her daughter-in-law.

Henry Probasco of Detroit, attorney for the father of Moses Fowler Chase, who is alleged to have been abducted by his aunt and uncle, arrived in this city yesterday.

President York of the Police Board has indorsed Chief Devery's statement that under the Horton law it was impossible for the police to interfere in the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight.

The spectacular dismasting of the sloop Acushla II. and the winning of the Bennett Cups by Queen Mab and Amorita were the features of the annual regatta yesterday of the New York Yacht Club.

Page 4.

Publications at Havana denouncing the American Government show a motive of arousing distrust among the Cubans.

The Clearing House committee has decided not to make any change in the rules governing the collection of country checks which went into effect last April.

Prof. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia yesterday delivered the commencement address at Ann Arbor and inveighed strongly against the "boss" system in politics.

The plans and specifications for the architects who are to compete for the privilege of designing the new Custom House have been sent to them by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, representing the Government.

Page 5.

The Normal College of the City of New York celebrated its thirtieth annual commencement yesterday.

A part of the income of the Baron de Hirsch Fund is to be devoted to improving conditions in Brownsville, a crowded Hebrew quarter of Brooklyn.

Admirals Schley and Melville, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, W. Bourke Cockran, and other well-known men yesterday received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University.

State Superintendent of Schools Skinner has attacked the authority of Superintendent Maxwell of this city to issue licenses to school teachers. Members of the local Board of Education declare Mr. Maxwell is authorized to do so by the Greater New York charter.

H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, has issued a reply to the statements of H. O. Havemeyer, made before the Industrial Commission. Mr. Oxnard accuses Mr. Havemeyer of seeking to divert attention from the Sugar Trust by attacking the tariff.

Page 7.

Mr. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, was held for the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He struck a policeman who he said insulted Mrs. Battersby.

It is reported that a representative of the Czar of Russia recently called at the plant of the American Ordnance Company, at Bridgeport, and negotiated as to the placing of a $6,000,000 order for 100 batteries and other armaments.

Our Animal Protective League, a new society, met with marked success last evening in teaching humane ideas on the east side in a stable yard. Drivers of trucks who have their horses gave the invitation for the lecture.

The Secretary of State, at Washington, has received a dispatch from Commissioner Bartlett Tripp, at Apia, Samoa, saying that the representatives of the three powers had decided to abolish the Kingship and had upheld the rulings of Chief Justice Chambers. This fact, it is believed, will nullify the claims for damages against this country.

Page 8.

All Eastern railroads running out of Chicago have materially reduced the freight charges on both export and domestic oats and corn.

The New York Baseball team won another game in Pittsburg yesterday. The Brooklyns won their fourth straight game in Cleveland.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday the winners were Peace, Killashandra, Thome as Cat, Fly-by-Night, Big Gun, and Rhinelander.

Page 9.

Justice Beach yesterday granted the application of the Elm Street Commissioners for extra compensation, but denied the applications of other persons who assisted in the work of widening the thoroughfare.

Page 12.

William B. Bushnell was released from Bloomingdale yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus.

Page 14.

A mad terrier created havoc in an art store before he was killed by a policeman.

A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict censuring the motorman of the car that killed Capt. Rhoads.

Acting Chief Croker has issued a statement offering suggestions to citizens in regard to avoiding conflagrations on July 4.

Francis Nulty, a Post Office clerk, has been placed on trial for the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, last Christmas Day.

Detective Sergt. Philip Reilly, well-known as a skilled detective, and who has figured in many celebrated criminal cases, has applied to be retired.

Commissioner Kearny has denied a report that the city pays more for gas than private consumers. An injunction at present prevents making contracts.

It is expected that developments in the delayed bond issues matter will occur at once and that Mr. Coler will apply legal pressure. There are now charges of a combination to defeat the issues.

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Cool! Comfortable! Charming! Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c.—Adv.

CEYLON WELCOMES DEWEY

The Admiral Cheered and Presented with Tokens of Esteem.

DELEGATIONS CALL ON HIM

He Makes a Speech and Refers to the Anglo-American Feeling—His Health Improved.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 6 A. M. from Singapore, June 15, saluted the forts ashore and was saluted by the latter in return. An aide de camp, representing the Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Admiral Dewey, and Col. Savage, commanding the troops, called at 10 o'clock.

The visits were returned by Admiral Dewey at 11 o'clock. He was received at the jetty by a guard of honor, and amid cheering drove in the Governor's carriage to breakfast with Col. Savage. The Admiral afterward booked rooms at the Galleo Face Hotel, and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock. There he received a deputation representing the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and was presented with a silver casket and an address as a memento of his visit.

The presentation of the casket was made on board the Olympia, instead of in the Council chamber, because Admiral Dewey's doctor had forbidden him to participate in any official function. The delegates also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia.

The Admiral, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But, he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome. Admiral Dewey added that he would have the very acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a lifelong tea drinker himself, and assuring the delegation that the address would be read at "muster" and afterward framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table, and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his Government and describe the cordiality of his reception. Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked:

"That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express.

"The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester, (commander of the British first-class cruiser Immortalité) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."

A general conversation followed, and after toasting the "Anglo-Saxon Union" and the prosperity of the two countries, the delegation departed. Admiral Dewey now says it is improbable that he will go to Kandy and that he intends staying in Colombo. The Admiral will remain in Ceylon about a week. He says he had a good voyage from Singapore and that his health is fairly good.

The Dewey Home Fund $10,130.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The contributions to the Dewey Home fund received today by the National Committee amounted to $304, making the total to date $10,130. Among the contributions received to-day were the following: Representative D. B. Henderson of Iowa, $25; N. B. Ream of Chicago, $100; A. P. Gardner of Boston, $50; Gen. G. M. Dodge of New York, $100.

CAPTURE OF A BRASS BAND.

MANILA, June 22.—The outposts of the Washington regiment yesterday captured Gen. Pio del Pillar's brass band of eighty-two pieces, the members of which somehow became separated from the rebel army and came near the American lines without having the means or resistance. Some Chinamen of Manila have filed a claim to the instruments, which it appears were leased by the musicians of Gen. Pio del Pillar.

FILIPINO COLONEL IMPRISONED.

He Favored American Control, Which Displeased His Compatriots.

MANILA, June 22.—7:30 P. M.—Details of the sentencing of Col. Arguelles, a Filipino Commissioner, to twelve years' imprisonment have just been obtained here. It was at first reported that his condemnation by the Filipinos was due to the friendship he displayed toward Americans, but the information just obtained shows the accusation against him was not based on his peace conferences at Manila, as supposed. They confirm President Schurman's belief in his sincerity, and show that his advocacy of autonomy among the insurgents was treated as treason.

The charge against the Colonel was that in conversation with Filipino officers he predicted that disorders within the insurgent territory would lead to civil war, and therefore, he said, he considered autonomy under the Americans preferable to independence. The Filipino congress tried him on the charge of treason, and a heated debate over autonomy followed. Finally the Colonel was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment on account of his previous services to the cause, after an eloquent plea upon the part of his counsel.

Col. Arguelles is one of the most conservative and respected men identified with the insurrection.

ARMY SURGERY AT MANILA.

Queer Wounds by Filipinos' Bullets Detailed by Surgeon Beck of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—Some remarkable effects of the enemy's bullets in the Filipino war upon the American soldiers are detailed in a letter from Surgeon Beck of the Thirteenth Minnesota. He says:

"Volumes might be written of the thousand and one incidents and oddities of warfare that never fell to the lot of the historian. Providence, good luck, or some other occult power has stood by the American soldier in this war. At this writing we have had 300 killed and 1,100 wounded since Feb. 4, the beginning of the war with the Filipinos. The casualty list of the enemy must exceed 12,000, and I should not hesitate much to call it 20,000.

"Of the 1,100 wounded boys in the hospitals, but three of them required amputation of a limb. This is one of the most remarkable testimonials to the skillful and intelligent surgical consideration of Major Fitzgerald and his corps of assistants.

"Eight hundred and twenty soldiers wounded in the limbs and but three amputations—two of them the thigh and one of them the shoulder. These amputated cases all died, which is also remarkable in the light of modern surgery. In this climate tissue change is so rapid that in five hours after the vital spark has fled from a limb the case is fatal. Even the post-mortem changes are so rapid that embalming is a certain failure unless begun within sixty minutes after life has ceased, and then the body immediately transferred to the boxs in the harbor.

"We have expert American embalmers here who tell me that they have tried every method of embalming and have failed. To the small-calibre bullet of the insurgents' Mausers the wounded boys owe their lives and a continuance of their usual friendly association with good arms and legs. In the bony structure of the body the Mauser bores a clean little hole, rarely fracturing a limb; in the skull it takes a centre shot to kill. I know of at least a dozen men shot through the brain with Mausers who are still alive and in good health. I know of fully a hundred cases shot through the chest cavity in every portion except the heart that have recovered—in fact, they rarely die.

"I know of cases where the main artery supply of a limb was totally destroyed, yet the integrity of the parts remained good. I helped last week to ligate the femoral artery in the left thigh of a Nebraska boy, and although a brass bullet had gone through the leg sidewise, severing the artery and terribly lacerating the flesh, the collateral circulation established insures him a good leg eventually. But through the soft abdominal tissues the Mauser is always fatal, excepting in wounds of the liver. Wounds of the intestines, stomach, and spleen always kill. Every operation for resection of wounded intestines resulted in death, and the operation is now entirely abandoned.

"Wounds of the head excite the most wonder. At the battle of Mariquina, March 25, Private Avery Grimes of my company fell close to my left. A Mauser entered behind the right ear, passed diagonally forward through the posterior wall of the throat, with its exit near the left corner of the mouth, taking along three teeth. He is making a slow but certain recovery.

"A Colorado man on our right that day had a Mauser bullet traverse the identical course, except that the points of entrance and exit were reversed. He returned to his company in two weeks. Another soldier was struck behind the ear high up, the ball passing downward and forward, and out of the middle portion of the lower jaw. He lost a couple of teeth, but is making a nice recovery.

"A Montana boy was struck an inch back of the outer angle of the left eye, the bullet passing through his skull and making its exit in the same locality on the other side. He has lost the sight of one eye, and I fear the other will soon follow, although he will recover his usual health. A Nebraska man was shot directly over the left eye, the ball passing down and out underneath the edge of the jaw, re-entering the shoulder and out near the elbow, again entering the wrist and going out of the back of his hand. He is out of commission for a couple of months, but will have one good eye left.

"These are but a few of the cases that come under my personal observation, and can well be considered marvelous cases.

"The number of escapes also borders on the domain of the miraculous. Comrade McInnes of my company, who fell at Mariquina, in addition to his belt of cartridges carried a small pasteboard box of twenty cartridges in the bosom fold of his blue shirt. While withdrawing a cartridge from his belt a Remington brass bullet passed through the back of his right hand, through the first of the two layers of cartriges in his bosom, and stubbed up a cartridge in the second layer so firmly as to still retain the brass missile in the fold. As the cartridge box was directly over his stomach his close call can be appreciated.

"Private Glazier of my regiment at the same battle was also struck by a Mauser in his cartridge belt. The bullet bored a clean little hole through a Springfield cartridge, passed through his groin, and struck another shell in his belt on the other side, passing through and exploding it. It also went through his knapsack, four pieces of hardtack and his tin plate. He was confined to bed two days.

"Private Martinson of our regiment, at the same fight, was struck with a Remington brass bullet in the left foot. While waiting for medical aid, a Mauser bullet hit the other foot in almost the same identical spot. Col. Hawkins of the Pennsylvanias, in the advance of Caloocan, received a bullet in the handle of his revolver, passing through it. It exploded a cartridge in his belt and glanced off. A Kanaka, who joined the Californias at Honolulu, peeped over the trenches at San Pedro Macati, with his head inclined slightly backward. A Mauser caught him just over the left eye, plowed over his skull under the scalp for six inches and out again. He did not quit his post, but he had only one eye to peep with for two weeks.

"A Washington boy, March 2, had his scalp furrowed right where he parted his hair. The Hospital Corps bandaged his head, and he returned to the trench. The bandage worked down over his eyes in the course of time, and he sat up to adjust it. It was a fatal moment. A Mauser went through his body from right to left, passing through his heart, and he fell over dead.

"Private Porter of my company wrote a letter home the day previous to the fight at Mariquina. 'Dear Dad,' he wrote. 'You can bet if the niggers get me to-morrow they won't hit me in the rear caboose of my anatomy.' He meant, of course, that he would always have his face to the enemy. Ten minutes after the fight began Porter turned back to pick up his bayonet, which had fallen from its scabbard. A Mauser caught him in the right buttock, passing downward and forward. Porter is now puzzled to know how he will square it with 'dad.'

"I was in the trenches with the South Dakotas, Feb. 22, when a Mauser hit the trigger guard of a gun in the hands of one of the soldiers, bending it backward, passing through his shoulder then through the gunstock of another soldier's rifle, entering his abdomen and resulting fatally in six hours.

"Hospital Corpsman Gomfrez had just returned from 'Frisco, where he had gone with a shipload of convalescents. In the advance beyond Malolos with the aid of a Chinaman he was carrying a stretcher with a wounded soldier. A shrapnel from the Utah battery wrongly timed, exploded over their heads, instantly killing Gomfrez and putting the Chinaman out of business for a long time, but never touching the soldier. Capt. Robinson of Company C of the Minnesotas at the battle of Tondo Feb. 23, had a Remington make a furrow directly across his upper lip. I have seen four soldiers, each with an ear buttonholed."

Otis Wants Expert Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There has been a call made by Gen. Otis upon the War Department for four expert court stenographers for service in the Philippine Islands. They must be familiar with the Spanish and English languages, able to translate from Spanish into English, and from English into Spanish, and experts in taking dictation in the Spanish language and transcribing the same with typewriters. These court reporters called for by Gen. Otis, and which the War Department is expected to furnish, must have speed of not less than 150 words per minute in the Spanish language, and possess the highest degree of proficiency in their profession.

Troops Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Four companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and 150 recruits sailed for Manila to-night on the transport Zealandia. The transport also carried an immense amount of provisions and supplies for the army in the Philippines.

Rebels Think We Are Withdrawing.

MANILA, June 22.—The rebels have learned that the American volunteers are returning to the United States, and the Filipino newspapers show they construe this to mean that the Americans are abandoning the war, and are encouraged thereby.

SOLDIERS WHO OWN PROPERTY.

They Can Execute Deeds in the Philippines Before Witnesses.

ALBANY, June 22.—Attorney General Davis, who has been asked to decide the question as to how soldiers in the Philippines owning property in this State can execute deeds and powers of attorney in relation to property in this State to entitle the papers to record here, has given a ruling to the effect that a person there may lawfully execute such deed or power of attorney before a subscribing witness about to leave the islands.

First Volunteer Philippine Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department, saying that he had selected Sergt. Major Bell of the Twentieth Infantry as Adjutant of the first volunteer regiment to be organized in the Philippines. He asked authority for the appointment, which has been granted. The Adjutant will have the rank of Captain. This is the first move in the direction of organizing the skeleton regiments in the Philippines, so far, as the department is informed.

Sick Soldiers Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Otis has notified the War Department that the hospital ship Relief left Manila for San Francisco to-day with 250 sick aboard.

BELMONT-SLOANE MARRIAGE.

F. A. Hubbard Denies that He Deceived the Rev. Dr. Barrows—Says Latter Changed His Mind Twice.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 22.—Frederick A. Hubbard, the lawyer through whom Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane arranged for their marriage by the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, objects to the impression which has gone aoroad that he practiced deception on his own pastor in order to induce the clergyman to unite the couple in marriage. He made the following statement to-day:

"The report that I or Mr. Belmont or Mrs. Sloane, or any one else connected with the arrangements previous to the marriage of Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, deceived Dr. Barrows is untrue. I called Dr. Barrows out from a committee meeting on the Thursday night preceding the wedding and told him I would give him $250 to perform a wedding ceremony on Saturday morning. The only question he asked me was if it would be proper to marry the couple, and I told him I knew of no objections. I also said to him that the bride would be a divorcee when she arrived at the parsonage, and that the only bad thing connected with the affair would be the notoriety, which would extend from Dan to Beersheba.

"The next morning I went out of town, and Mr. Barrows called on my wife. He told her of the arrangements for the marriage and said he had passed a sleepless night thinking over the affair and that he wished to be excused from performing the ceremony.

"That Friday afternoon, after the divorce had been granted, Mr. Sullivan, from De Lancey Nicoll's office in New York, came to Greenwich without my knowledge and called on Dr. Barrows. He told Dr. Barrows that he understood arrangements had been made through me to marry the couple Saturday morning. Mr. Sullivan says, and I have no reason to doubt his word, that Dr. Barrows said he had agreed to perform the marriage, but had since made up his mind not to do so. Therefore all arrangements which I had made with him had fallen through. Mr. Sullivan says he then asked Dr. Barrows to perform the ceremony that night, and when he hesitated told him that the fee I offered should be doubled, making $500.

"After Mr. Belmont was married he gave the minister ten $50 bills, inclosed in an envelope. This, I understand, Dr. Barrows has since returned to Mr. Belmont. Mr. Sullivan tells me that the only objection to performing the ceremony that was made was the notoriety connected with it.

"This matter has made things very unpleasant for me friends from all over the country writing to me to ask why I duped the minister. This I certainly did not do."

Mr. Hubbard was recently called upon by the church committee to explain his part in the wedding, which he did. There was an inclination on all hands to let the matter drop, but the recent action at New Haven by the General Association of Congregational Ministers, when blame was attached to Mr. and Mrs. Belmont by Dr. Barrows, who was himself censured by the association, has caused Mr. Hubbard to make the above statement.

AN INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Officials and Manufacturers Invited to Meet in Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 22.—The Huntsville Chamber of Commerce issued invitations to-night to the Governors of the Southern States, the Mayors of the leading Southern cities, and the representatives of Southern commercial bodies to an industrial convention to be held here Sept. 4.

The textile interests will receive particular attention at this meeting. The starting of many new cotton mills in the South has attracted widespread interest, and an exchange of experiences is considered of unusual moment. The representatives of leading cotton manufacturing concerns of the East will be invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. This is the first general industrial conventon called to meet in the Southern States, and its promoters anticipate a general acceptance of the invitations.

DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAYS.

The Council Refers the Proposition for a Special Poll to a Committee.

DETROIT, June 22.—The question of submitting to the vote of the people the proposition for the municipal ownership of street railways under the commission's plan was not decided to-day.

The special meeting of the Common Council, called this afternoon, resulted, after a parliamentary tangle, in the reference of the questions involved to the Committee on Streets and Ordinances. A resolution was offered calling a special poll for July 10. It was declared out of order by the President of the Council, who submitted a legal opinion to the effect that the proposed poll was unauthorized by the city charter, and would be illegal for various reasons.

The resolution, together with the legal questions involved, was finally unanimously referred to the committee.

ENTOMBED FOR 76 HOURS.

A Miner Imprisoned at Wilkesbarre Monday Dug Out Alive and Well.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 22.—Ignatz Cosmoro, a miner in the Gaylord mine of the Kingston Coal Company, was entombed in a breast in the mine last Monday, and remained in the bowels of the earth, 400 feet from the surface, until noon to-day, when he was taken out by rescuers, who had been working herolically day and night ever since the accident occured.

Cosmoro was imprisoned by a rush of coal in the breast in which he was working. First it was thought that he had been instantly killed by the hundreds of tons of coal falling on him, but there was a possibility that he had warning, and had sought a place of safety in the "heading." As long as there was a chance of saving the man's life the company officials put men to work to dig him out.

On Wednesday the rescuers heard noises back of the fall of coal, and knew the man was alive. Then they worked the harder. Early this morning the rescuers got nearer, and could hear the sound of a man's voice. He was calling, "Push on; I am alive." Shortly after noon they forced an opening into the place where Cosmoro was penned in.

To say that Cosmoro was grateful is putting the case very mildly. His vise-like grasp upon the hands of his rescuers spoke louder than words of the gladness that was in his heart at his miraculous escape. He was allowed moderate refreshments and was assisted through the newly made heading into the adjoining chamber and into the gangway, where he was compelled to rest for a few minutes. He gulped down the small quantities of water given to him at an alarming rate and asked for more. A little food and wine were provided, and he ate and drank ravenously.

Cosmoro then became restless and wanted to get out of the mine. He was anxious to see his mother, to show to her that he was alive and safe. He is in fine condition, considering the fact that he was imprisoned in the mine for over seventy-six hours and that he had had no food or water. When he realized that the rescuers knew exactly where he was, that they knew he was alive, and were making an effort to rescue him, he stopped worrying and enjoyed a good sleep. He said he had a premonition that he would be rescued, and consequently did not worry so very much. One peculiar feature was that he did not get hungry until this morning.

The news of the rescue created great excitement, and hundreds of men, women, and children flocked around the head of the shaft. The dense throng loudly cheered Cosmoro and the people rushed up to congratulate him on his safe deliverance. Some shook his hands and others embraced him. A passageway was finally cleared, and he rushed through it, ran down the hill, and on to his home, followed by the crowd. He entered his home and found his mother kneeling in prayer for the safe deliverance of her son, and the next moment mother and son were clasped in each other's arms.

A $6,000,000 Match Company.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Ruby Match Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $6,000,000.

BOSTON BANK THIEF CAUGHT

Arrested at Grand Central Station by One of McClusky's Men.

HAD SEEN HIM ONCE BEFORE

Raehume Picked Robber Out of a Train Load of People and Recovered the $10,000.

Detective Raehume of Capt. McClusky's staff made a clever arrest of a noted criminal just as the latter was leaving a train from Boston, Mass., in the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock last evening. The prisoner, whose real name is Philip Lambele, but who gave his name as George Shea, although only twenty-one years old, is one of the cleverest sneak thieves in the country.

Lambele had in his possession a roll of $10,000 in bank bills, which he stole yesterday at noon from the window of the paying teller in the Metropolitan National Bank, Boston. The thief walked out of the bank in an unconcerned manner, and the crime was not discovered until he had been lost to sight by the people in the bank.

Within fifteen minutes of the time of the robbery Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police had Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau on the telephone, and told him the story of the theft. The Boston official gave a somewhat meagre description of the thief, as follows: From twenty-five to thirty years old; five feet eight inches in height; smooth face; dark complexion and hair.

This description was given by Capt. McClusky to all of the patrolmen and detectives stationed along the river front and those who were detailed in the several railway stations, in the hope that the man would be found entering the city by some route.

Detective Raehume was detailed to watch the trains arriving at the Grand Central Station from the east. He boarded the 6 o'clock incoming train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, and walked from the first car through the train to the last car, the smoker. There, sitting in the rear of the car, Raehume saw the man he wanted and recognized him as a prisoner he had seen at Police Headquarters three years ago.

The young man was calmly smoking a cigar. The detective kept his eye on him until the Grand Central Station was reached, and followed him closely out of the train, through the station, and out on to the sidewalk on Forty-second Street. There Raehume accosted the stranger, saying that he was wanted at the Detective Bureau and that his picture was already in the Rogues' Gallery. This the young man denied.

When Raehume told him that he was wanted for robbery in Boston, he denied it and said that he had been sent here on an errand for his father. The detective then put his hands on the man and told him that he was under arrest. A short struggle between the prisoner and the detective, in which the detective came out victor.

When he saw that he had the worst of the encounter, the prisoner ceased struggling and admitted his guilt. He put his hand in his pocket and drew therefrom the roll of bills containing $10,000, which he offered to part with for his freedom.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner said that he was George Shea, twenty-one years old, born in Canada, and married, but refused to give his residence. He was recognized as an old offender. He was released in this city on Sept. 28, 1896, for stealing $121 from the office of Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, at Wall and New Streets.

On that occasion he secured entrance to the space back of the counter of Mr. Hauser, the cashier, on the plea that he wished to use the telephone. In going to the telephone box he knocked a roll of bills off the desk to the floor and in stooping to pick them up stuffed a roll amounting to $124 into his pockets. He was seen to do this by the office boy and was arrested, but was never tried.

He was arrested again on July 30, 1898, for attempting to steal a quantity of jewelry in Maiden Lane, but was not convicted. He has also been arrested in Chicago, where his home is.

The roll of bills stolen from the Boston bank had been untouched. It consisted of two one-thousand-dollar bills, two five-hundred-dollar bills, and the remainer in bills of the denomination of $100. In addition, there were found in his possession $20 of his own money, a handsome hunting case gold watch, with a diamond in the case, and a picture of a young woman on the inside.

Although he gave his name as George Shea, and has called himself August Belger, his right name is Philip Lambele. In his pocket was found a letter he had written on the train to his mother, Mrs. P. Lambele, 236 West Forquer Street, Chicago. The letter was as follows:

My Dear Mother: I have wanted to write to you for a long time, dear, and I have got at it at last. I hope you are well, and all the kids. Well, dear, things are pretty good out here, and I hope everything is all right at home. I hope that you have moved, dear, as that horse was so damp. Will be home within a week, and shall come and see you. I am writing this on the train, so you will excuse condition. So long, dear. Your loving son, PHIL.

Capt. McClusky thinks the arrest of the thief was a clever piece of work on the part of Detective Raehume, who has a remarkable memory for faces he has once seen. He saw Lambele only once, three years ago, when he was of boyish appearance. The faculty of Raehume's memory for faces he has once seen has been commented on by brooks, one having told the Captain of his detective's reputation in that regard among thieves.

The Boston police were notified of the arrest, and detectives from that city are expected to arrive here to-day with requisition papers. Capt. McClusky will tell them when they arrive of the good work one of his men did in the matter, and will also assert that if the young sneak thief had managed to slip through this city he never would have been caught.

It is thought at Police Headquarters that the story of the arrest of the criminal so soon after the commission of a crime at a distant point is extraordinary. The crime was committed at noon in Boston; the criminal was arrested at 6 o'clock at the Grand Central Station, New York; the prisoner reached Police Headquarters at 6:30, and was in a cell at 6:35 o'clock.

THE ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

Thief Grabbed Money from a Pile that Contained $70,000.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Metropolitan National Bank was neatly robbed of $10,000 about noon to-day by a stranger who was tempted by the pile of bills which lay on the desk of the paying teller, Charles S. Balfendahl. There was no less than $70,000 in the pile, in denominations of $1,000, $100, and $50.

The thief manufactured a question to ask Mr. Balfendahl, and when it was answered turned away. Mr. Balfendahl also turned away. Then the thief made a grab for a handful and walked out.

A bright girl, employed as stenographer in the bank, chanced to look up just as the fellow was withdrawing his hand. She at once spoke to the teller, calling his attention to the fact that the man was going away from the window with a large lot of bills in his possession.

The teller turned quickly, and looking for his memoranda, said: "There must be some mistake." He started to count the bills he had left on the counter, and this gave just the needed delay for the thief. Before the teller could assure himself that the girl was right and the money was gone from the counter, the robber had disappeared through the door and was lost in the crowd on the street.

The only trace that could be found of him was the statement of outsiders that they had seen a man of that description hurrying toward State Street. Police Headquarters acted promptly as soon as the matter was reported. The bank squad was reinforced by every Inspector in the city, and all possible avenues of escape were covered as rapidly as possible.

THE ARRIVAL OF DREYFUS.

Great Excitement at Rennes, Where the Prisoner Will Be Held—Fears of Violence.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rennes, describing the excitement in the town and the fruitless efforts of newspaper men to obtain information, says: "Everything is shrouded in mystery. The cell for Dreyfus is comfortably furnished in the usual style of officers' quarters. It has two windows, one of them overlooking the street. He will be treated with every consideration, and all the formalities due his rank as a Captain of artillery will be scrupulously observed.

"Mme. Dreyfus has not arrived, but everybody expresses the greatest sympathy with her. M. Basch, the Jewish gentleman who has placed his house at her disposal, is terrified at the rancor of the anti-Dreyfusites. I had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to speak. He says his house is watched day and night and that he and his wife have been insulted to such an extent that he has had to challenge a local editor to a duel. The editor, however, prefers to make a public apology.

"M. Basch's apprehensions are mainly for Capt. Dreyfus, as he believes that members of the Patriotic League will attempt to assassinate him. He says the Procurator General has gone on a mysterious mission to-day, which M. Basch believes to indicate the arrival of Dreyfus. Several members of the league are already here, and M. Drumont (editor of the Libre Parole) is expected to-night."

RENNES, France, June 22.—There is absolute ignorance here of the date of arrival of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. The town is quiet. Workmen this morning completed placing additional bars across the window of the cell intended for the prisoner. The local newspapers are protesting against this indignity, asserting that Dreyfus ought to be treated merely as an accused officer, and not as a criminal.

PARIS, June 22.—The semi-official Temps this evening says Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at Brest, and that the gates will then be rigorously closed to everybody. Immediately after the prisoner will be placed on board a train and taken to Rennes. It is understood that the new Cabinet will permit a meeting between Dreyfus and his wife.

The Old Cabinet and Dreyfus.

LONDON, June 23.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says: "M. Guillain, the outgoing Minister of the Colonies, had the audacity to say yesterday that he was 'waiting for justice to pronounce' in the case of Dreyfus. This proves that the Dupuy Cabinet wanted Dreyfus condemned again, in order to absolve the Dupuy of 1894, who was compromised equally with Mercier. In this strange affair at moments of supreme crisis some unforeseen event always intervenes to prevent the triumph of iniquity. Faure's death and Dupuy's fall again save the situation."

THE RIO GRANDE IS RISING.

Carrizo, an Old Texas Adobe Town, Is Destroyed—River May Change Its Course and Make Trouble.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 22.—The old Town of Carrizo, the county seat of Zapak County, about midway between Laredo and Rio Grande City, on the Texas border, was swept away by the Rio Grande flood yesterday. The town had a population of several hundred Mexicans of the poorer class. Their houses were jackal adobe structures, which quickly melted away when the high water struck them. There was no loss of life. The Court House, a frame structure, was demolished to-day in order to save the timbers, as it was threatened with destruction by the rising waters.

The Rio Grande is higher than at any time within forty years, and continues to rise rapidly. At many points below Carrizo it threatens to change its course, transferring thousands of acres of Mexican territory to the United States and vice versa. This will give the International Water Boundary Commission, which had about finished its work, much additional labor.

A few years ago, during one of its big floods, the Rio Grande changed its course where it bordered Hidalgo County, Texas, throwing a tract of several thousand acres, upon which a sheep ranch with several thousand sheep was located, from Mexico into the United States. The United States custom officials attempted to collect duty on the sheep and other ranch property, and payment of the same was resisted by the Mexican ranch men. The case was finally settled by the International Water Boundary Commission, which established a legal boundary of the treacherous river at that point.

WHITE CAPS IN ILLINOIS.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 22.—Rossville, a little town twenty miles north of Danville, was the scene of unusual excitement last night. About midnight a crowd of young men, disguised as White Caps, knocked at the door of the residence of James Briley. Briley opened the door and was seized and dragged out of the house. His clothes were stripped from him and he was given a frightful beating with whips. He was hit in the face with the butt end of a whip so severely that his eye is closed by the swelling. After whipping him he was given a coat of tar and feathers and turned loose, with a mob at his heels. He fled to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Depot, where the agent gave him a suit of old clothes. Briley then boarded a freight train and came to Danville.

The Chief of Police took Briley in charge and conveyed him to the County Hospital. He is a mass of bruises and is suffering from internal injuries, which may prove fatal. Briley says that the Whitecaps were about a dozen in number and all masked. He recognized the voices of several of them and warrants were issued for their arrest to-day. Briley has a wife and several small children. It is said that he will not work, but spends his time in loafing around saloons, while his wife takes in washing to support the family. He was warned to leave Rossville early in the Spring. He obeyed the warning, but came back day before yesterday. It is also claimed immediately upon his arrival home he whipped his wife and children.

CHICAGO LOVER'S LAWSUIT.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Thomas A. Griffith, who is suing Michael Enright for $5,000 damages, told his story to a jury in Judge Carver's court to-day. Griffith and a companion called for young ladies attending a church social next door to Mr. Enright's home one night in May, 1896. He says he and his friend rapped on a window to attract the ladies' attention. To one of them Griffith was paying attentions.

Mr. Enright mistook them for burglars and, calling his big dog, gave battle. He denies that he used stones or clubs. The young men fought hard, but had finally to flee, badly bitten and beaten. Mr. Enright is about fifty years old, and his ideas of the degree of immunity that ought to be granted to lovers differ radically from those of Mr. Griffith, who is about twenty-four years of age.

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Dupuy. In politics he is a Liberal-Republican. He has given no opinion to the public concerning his belief in the Dreyfus case, yet on several occasions he has announced himself as a strong supporter of republican institutions and of the policy of making civil government paramount to that of the military.

General the Marquis Gallifet was born in Paris sixty-nine years ago. He entered the army in 1848, and in 1853 was made Second Lieutenant. He rose rapidly in rank, and finally reached the grade of General of Division in 1875. He fought in the Crimean war and in the Franco-Prussian war, where he commanded the Third Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique. He was taken prisoner at Sedan, but was released in time to take command of a brigade in the army of Versailles at the second siege of Paris. In 1872 he went on an important African mission. He became a corps commander in 1879, having charge first of the Ninth and later of the Twelfth. He has won distinction at manoeuvres, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1855.

M. Jean de Lanissan is as well known as a naturalist as a politician. He was born in 1843, and in youth was educated for the medical profession. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1879 as a Radical. He has written several books of travel and on international topics, among them "La Tunisie," "L'Expansion Coloniale de la France," and "L'Indo-Chine Francaise." His works on natural history comprise a score of volumes, notably "La Botanique" and "Manuel d'Histoire Naturelle."

Ernest Antoine Monis, who is to have the portfolio of Justice is a member of the Senate, and is fifty-three years of age. He was educated for the law. He was first elected to the Chamber in 1885 as a Radical Republican. He succeeded Comte de Lur-Saluces as Senator in 1891.

M. Alexandre Caillaux is an old-time Senator and Minister. He has been a Monarchist and a Liberal Republican. He entered politics as a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1871. In 1873 he, with sixteen members of the Taget faction, caused the downfall of President Thiers. He was Minister of Public Works under Cissey, in 1874, and again under Buffet. He was also a member of the de Broglie Cabinet in 1877. He changed his political views in 1882, just after his defeat for re-election to the Senate.

M. Alexandre Millerand, who takes the portfolio of Commerce, was born in 1858. He is a well-known lawyer and Deputy. He has invited votes of both the Radicals and the Socialists for his seat in the Chamber, as well as for certain offices that he has held in the municipality of Paris. He was first elected to the Chamber on a combined Radical and Socialist ticket in 1885. As an eloquent orator and an aggressive politician he has occupied a position on the extreme left and has constantly fought for Constitutional revision.

M. Jean Leygues, born in 1857, began his political career by editing a Republican newspaper in Villeneuve-sur-Lot. He was at one time Mayor of that city. He was elected to the Chamber in 1885 as a Republican. He is a poet and critic of local fame.

Pierre Baudin, who is to have the portfolio of Public Works, although not to be confounded with his namesake, Eugene Baudin, the extreme Socialist, is nevertheless a man of radical views. At the last general elections, in May, 1898, he stood for the Eleventh Arrondissement of the Department of the Seine on a combined Socialist and Radical ticket, and defeated M. Faberot, the Socialist. The two remaining Ministers, MM. Decrais and Jean Dupuy, are comparatively unknown.

ALL WHITE PERSONS MUST GO.

Order Issued as to the Chippewa Reservation—Cass Lake Doomed.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—A dispatch from Walker, Minn., says: "The many rumors relative to the removal of trespassers off of the Indian reservation were confirmed today, when Capt. Mercer, the Indian Agent, received peremptory orders to remove all white persons off the Chippewa Indian Reservation within thirty days.

"This means the obliteration of the thriving village of Cass Lake, the division headquarters of the Great Northern Railway on its Fosston extension. The railway property is not included in this order, for President Hill holds his right of way through the reservation by an act of Congress."

BOYS HURT BY A FALLING WALL.

Playing Near a Building in Avenue B that Was Being Torn Down.

Samuel Schwartz, seven years old, of 84 Avenue B, and Adolph Berger, nine years old, of 239 East Ninety-fifth Street, were injured by the falling of a portion of a brick wall between the second and third stories of the building at 84 Avenue B last evening. The building was being torn down. The contractors were J. G. Miller & Co.

The injured boys were playing on the sidewalk. Schwartz received a compound fracture of the right leg, and Berger received contusions of the side and back, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The building is owned by Abraham Harris of 1,222 Madison Avenue.

WHY MR. ARONSON SAILED.

The Manager Said to be After Joseph Strauss's Opera.

It is said that Rudolph Aronson's sudden departure for Europe last Wednesday as a passenger on the Cunard liner Servia was for the purpose of going direct to Vienna to close a contract with Joseph Strauss, the oldest son of Edward Strauss, the composer, whose opera was produced recently in the Austrian capital with pronounced success.

If Mr. Aronson should secure the American rights for this opera, which it is said he will undoubtedly do, an organization will be formed, to be known as the Aronson Opera Company. Mr. Aronson will then sever his managerial connections with the Bijou Theatre and will probably be succeeded in that department by Leander Sire.

A report was circulated that Mr. Aronson sailed for the purpose of concluding arrangements with Mme. Adelina Patti-Cederstrom, who was desirous of making another "farewell tour" of America. In a letter received this week from the prima donna by a friend of hers, she states that a trip to this country would be most delightful, but she is content to remain abroad.

FAMOUS HORSES TO BE SOLD.

Racine, Fairy Rose, and Others Offered at Palo Alto Farm.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The thoroughbred department of the celebrated Palo Alto Farm will soon be a thing of the past. In October the famous stallions, Racine and Flambeaux, and every other well known thoroughbred on the farm, will be put on the block in New York. The trotting department at Palo Alto will be maintained, as it has always been more than self-sustaining.

The thoroughbred department was established in 1878, and Senator Stanford imported a choice lot of English brood mares. Their progeny has made California famous. The stallions catalogued are Racine and Flambeau. Flood is too old to offer for sale, and will spend his last years at Palo Alto. Flambeau is a chestnut horse, by Wild Idle, dam imp. Flirt. His best progeny was Crescendo, who finished second in the Futurity in 1895. Racine won sixteen out of twenty races as a two and three year old and fifteen as a four-year-old.

Among the brood mares to go are Fairy Rose, imp. Amalia, imp. Camelia, imp. Flirt, Flirtation, imp. Goula, Glendew, imp. Gorgo, imp. Patilla, Reglin, imp. Rosetta, Shannon Rose, and imp. Tear Drop. Fairy Rose is one of the celebrated brood mares of America. She is eighteen years old, and has produced such performers as Racine, Fairy, Sweet Rose, and Rosormonde. In all, fifty-five thoroughbreds will be sold.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

The Garrison of United States Troops Removed to a Camp in the Hills.

SANTIAGO, June 22.—In consequence of an outbreak of yellow fever, the garrison of United States troops here has been removed from the old Spanish barracks to a comfortable camp in the hills, on the road to El Morro. Thus far four soldiers have died from the fever, and there are eighteen cases in the hospital. One civilian has succumbed to the disease, and there are three civilian suspects.

Four companies of the Fifth Infantry are the only troops here at present. All have been disinfected on the new fumigating ship.

The barracks, an immense building, has been flooded with disinfectants, and the doctors believe that the Medical Department has the outbreak under control. It is suspected that the contagion began in the guard house.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Gen. Brooke, cabling from Havana under date of June 21, reports two deaths from yellow fever at Santiago: William J. Moore of the Fourth Volunteer Infantry died June 19, and Commissary Sergt. Columbus Stuart of the Fifth Infantry died June 21.

MRS. ZIMMERMANN'S STORY

Her Meeting with Goddard After Her Husband's Death.

SAID HE DIED ACCIDENTALLY

The Woman Declares Goddard Still Owes Wages Due Zimmermann—Police Report on the Case.

Mrs. Zimmermann, the widow of Louis Zimmermann, the mason who was killed on Oct. 29 last by a fall down stairs in the house of Alpheas J. Goddard, where he had gone to collect a bill due him for work on houses in which Mr. Goddard was interested, was found yesterday at 3,030 Third Avenue, in the home of Mrs. Wolf, where she is living. The woman mourns still for the husband who left her in life and who never returned to her. She mourns him, she says, as a good husband who always provided for her, and she is fixed in her idea that he was murdered, although she admits that she has nothing on which to base this belief, except what she regards as the peculiar facts that presented themselves to her subsequent to her husband's demise.

Mrs. Zimmermann is about fifty years old, and speaks very little English. She told her story in German, and every detail of it, she says, is firmly fixed in her mind. In the first report of the case the statement was attributed to her that she had not heard of her husband's death until two weeks after it occurred. That, she says, is a mistake that must have originated in the District Attorney's office, where her statement was misunderstood. The date, she says, was evidently confounded with that of the investigation held by the Coroner, which was on Nov. 11.

"My husband left me on that Saturday," said Mrs. Zimmermann, "to collect a bill of $40 that was due him by Mr. Goddard as he often had gone often before, but had never succeeded in seeing the man, and had been from time to time put off by his wife. Our rent was due, and the amount was a large one to us. We had figured long on its coming in, and each disappointment made it harder for us. On that day my husband told me that he was going for the money, and that he purposed to wait until it was paid to him. A sort of presentment of danger came over me, and I offered to go with him, but he said women had no place in such things, and he could do as well alone. I gave him 25 cents to pay his car fare, and he started out. All that night I waited for his return. I knew that something must have happened, but the next day being Sunday I still waited and hoped that I was wrong. On Monday I went over to the place where he had worked and inquired among the men, and one of them told me that he had heard my husband was in the Fordham Hospital with a broken neck.

"I went home again, and my landlord went with me to the police station near where we lived, and the policemen there told me that if my husband was dead I had better go to the Morgue, where the body would be kept for three days. He gave me 50 cents for my car fare, and I went there, but could find nothing. The next day I was told to go to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, and when I got there they sent for Mr. Goddard. He sent word that he was taking his dinner, and would come around later. When he came he said:

"'What have you done with my husband?'

"'Don't make a fuss,' he said. 'Your husband fell down stairs and was killed, but I have done what was right by him. I had a suit of clothes provided for him and a coffin, and had him buried in the Lutheran Cemetery and not in Potter's Field. I gave him a good burial. I will make it all right with you if you keep still.'

"Several times he said he would make it all right, and I did not think of attaching any importance to that until later. He told me to come to his house the next day, and I went. His wife came to the door and said her husband was not at home. I sat on the steps and wept, and the woman called a servant and told her to have me put out or to call a policeman. The woman who went with me, a neighbor, said that I should not go until I had seen Mr. Goddard, and that I had a right to see the one who knew about my husband's death. I waited long, and then the servant came and gave me a dollar, and I went away.

"I saw the janitor as I was leaving and asked him about the case. He is a German, too, and he said that he did not want such a thing on his conscience and told me all about it, just as he has already told THE TIMES, and he told me that Mr. Goddard got him to burn my husband's hat which he found in the hall, and which was covered with blood, but which was not dented or broken, although it was on his head when he fell and when he got the cut on his head. I went again to see Mr. Goddard and he gave me again $1, although I asked him for the wages due to my husband, but he always said, 'I will come to see you soon and make it all right.'

"He never came to see me, but a man named Vanderbeek, on Christmas, sent me $2, which he said was from Mr. Goddard, and once after that he sent me $10. So that all I have ever received of the $40 that was due my husband is $14, and I cannot even get the other $26 that is due to me for the hard work he did for that man. Other workmen who were on the same job have told me that they could not get their money from Goddard. I know, too, that Goddard took my husband's account book from his pocket, for when I went to the undertaker after he had buried the body he showed me only the working clothes and said all that was in them was 10 cents. In that book he had his time for the work he did for Goddard, and that is why it was taken away from him. He also had a footrule, and that was gone, too.

"It is false when that man says my husband was drunk. I gave him 25 cents when he went from home, and he had still 10 of it when he died, and had paid his car-fare from Tremont. My husband never drank whisky, and only occasionally a glass of beer. He always gave me his whole wages, and then I gave him 10 cents or 25 cents so that he could have a glass of beer with his workmen friends. Some time after my husband's death I was forced to pawn all my things to live, and then I was offered a place at service in the country, which I accepted. That is one of the reasons why I was unable to go to the authorities at that time and ask them to investigate my husband's death.

"What I would like to know now is why Mr. Goddard always said to me that he would make things right if I would keep quiet. If there was nothing wrong there was nothing to make right, and he need have done nothing for me except to pay me the money he owed my husband. If it is true that he died from an accident, then why should there have been any necessity to keep the matter quiet? Why did he hurry my husband's body out of the house and have it buried? Why should he have buried my husband? He never showed any very great feeling for him, when he would not even pay him his just wages. I am glad that the authorities have at last acted. They all seemed to have combined, the police and all, to hush the matter up, because the victim was only a poor 'Dutchman,' without friends and relatives. But perhaps there is even justice for such as I. I hope there is. That is all I want."

There is a touching incident connected with the presence of Mrs. Zimmermann in the house of Mrs. Wolf, which the latter told yesterday after Mrs. Zimmermann had left the room. Mrs. Wolf, who is a widow with six small children, occupies a small tenement at 3,030 Third Avenue. Three years ago, when her husband died, leaving her with these children, she called on Mrs. Zimmermann and told her of her misery. Mrs. Zimmermann gave her 50 cents, all she could spare, and it sufficed to get food for the little ones until Mrs. Wolf got work.

"Now I am a little better off," said Mrs. Wolf. "My boy works and I work, and I have never forgotten how Mrs. Zimmermann gave me from her small means when I needed it badly. I did not see her again until six weeks ago, when she told me her sad story, and I took her in to stay here, and here she can stay as long as she likes, for I am not ungrateful. I have heard her often tell the same story she has just told, and it is always the same."

Henry Shaerges, who was janitor in the house where Zimmermann died, and who made a statement which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, stated then that he was asked by Mr. Goddard to burn the hat which Zimmermann had worn. He repeated that statement yesterday. He said he demurred at first, when Goddard told him he must do as he was told, and that it made no difference anyway, as the hat was simply to be burned because he did not want it about the house. He said he had told Mrs. Zimmermann of this occurrence, as he had told her everything else of the affair. Shaerges said that he was not discharged from his place, but left it when he found out that while still in Goddard's employ the latter was advertising for another janitor. He said that Goddard had previously raised his salary $2 a month and told him to keep quiet about the Zimmermann matter.

The police have made a report to Acting Inspector Kane about the case. It emanates from Detective Maher of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and in it there is no word or mention of how the body came to be removed from the house to the undertaking shop without a Coroner's permit and by consent of the police. There is also no mention of the fact alleged by the undertaker that a policeman came to his place at 11 o'clock on the night in question, and told him that there was a case for him in One Hundred and Third Street, although the police authorities stated several days ago that they would endeavor to find out who in the precinct was tipping undertakers, and that they would prefer charges against any one who allowed a body to be taken away.

Maher in his statement makes an attack on the janitor, in which he says that a man named Enright had stated to his colored servant that he heard the janitor Shaerges threaten to make trouble if Goddard discharged him. Maher also reports that he interviewed the Daly boy, and had learned from him that he saw Zimmermann fall. Maher winds up his report by stating that the death was an accident. No report from Capt. Haughey has yet been received. The inquest will be held by Coroner Hart on Thursday next, when it is supposed that Goddard will be in the city. At present he is still in Freeport, Ill., visiting his father.

THE PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY.

Witnessed a College Baseball Game—Gen. Leonard Wood of Santiago Called to See Him.

ADAMS, Mass., June 22.—President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley and their friends, who came here yesterday and who will be the guests of W. B. Plunkett for a week, had a quiet, restful time to-day after the recent series of visits, receptions, and other incidents of their tour in the central part of the State.

The early hours were devoted to reading the papers and walking in the spacious grounds. During the forenoon the party took a drive, returning in time for luncheon. A crowd had gathered about the entrance to the Plunkett grounds, and the visitors were cheered as they passed. President McKinley responded by rising in his carriage and bowing.

This afternoon the President's party drove to Howland Park to see a ball game between the North Adams and the Williams College teams, the son of W. B. Plunkett, the President's host, being pitcher for the latter club. North Adams won, 14 to 8.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Santiago Province, arrived here this afternoon and made one of the party. Gen. Wood remained at the ball grounds about an hour and a half, then returned to Mr. Plunkett's residence, where he and the President had a long conference, after which Gen. Wood left on the 6 o'clock train for New York.

It was given out that Gen. Wood had come here solely for the purpose of paying his respects to the President, and reports that his visit had a direct bearing upon the offer that he has received of the Presidency of a Washington railway company could not be verified. It is understood that he will have another conference with the President upon the latter's return to Washington.

The remainder of the afternoon and the evening was passed in a quiet manner by the President. There are no plans for to-morrow, and the day will be chiefly spent in driving about the surrounding country. It is expected that the citizens of Adams will arrange a reception to the President, and the Grand Army post will probably take steps soon to this end.

When the President was here last year he laid the cornerstone of the Memorial Building, occupied by Sayles Post and the public library, and it is hoped by the members of the post that arrangements can be made to give a reception to him in that building. He will visit North Adams on Monday afternoon, and the city officials and officers of the Board of Trade of that city are busily engaged in perfecting the programme for his entertainment.

It is proposed to have a parade of school children and of the fraternal organizations of the city, which will be reviewed by the President from a stand on Monument Square. After the parade, the President will be driven about the city. All these details, will, of course, depend entirely upon the weather.

To-morrow evening the Assembly Club of Adams will hold its first assembly of the season, and it will be in honor of the Misses Duncan and Butler of the President's party. They will both attend, and it is hoped Mr. and Mrs. McKinley may drive up from Adams to Forest Park Pavilion, where the assembly is to be held.

FIRES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Residence at West Brighton Destroyed While Firemen Are Busy with Another Big Blaze.

Fire started after midnight this morning in the block of frame buildings on Richmond Terrace, at the foot of Columbia Street, between West New Brighton and Port Richmond, S. I.

The fire started in Wiseley's livery stable or his horseshoeing establishment next door. Adjoining the stables is Gibney's feed store, a planing mill, and a brick building containing flats on the upper stories and a grocery store on the lower. A general alarm was sounded at 12:30 o'clock summoning every piece of apparatus on the north shore from Tompkinsville to Mariners' Harbor.

The firemen were crippled by lack of a sufficient supply of water. In Wiseley's stable R. H. Macy & Co. store the goods sent to Staten Island for delivery. Their horses and wagons were also kept in the buildings.

The fire made a clean sweep of the Wiseley buildings, and spread with great rapidity. The firemen on arriving were too late to save either of these two buildings, and combined their efforts upon the Van Cleef lumber yards and planing mills, adjoining.

The fire was under control at 4 o'clock with the stables destroyed and the firemen more than holding their own at the edge of the lumber yard and planing mill.

When the fire was first discovered there were fifty or sixty horses in the stables. Men ran in and cut the halters and, using whips, drove as many of the horses out as they could. How many were gotten out before the rescuers had to retire is not known. Many were left behind. It is thought from twenty to thirty horses at least have been burned up. The loss will be many thousands of dollars.

Just after the general alarm had been sounded and all the apparatus had rolled to the fire on the terrace, fire was discovered in the house of John Westbrooke, on Broadway, West Brighton. The residence was a handsome one, the finest in the neighborhood. The fire could not be controlled by the inmates of the house and the neighbors, and the flames soon had the building in their mercy.

Alarms of fire turned in were useless, as there was no apparatus to respond to them, and signals were confused with the whistle on the water works. The building was destroyed with about all of its contents. Neighbors with buckets and garden hose saved Mr. Westbrooke's block-cutting establishment, which adjoined at the rear. The house and its contents are said to have been valued at $10,000.

Adjoining Westbrooke's residence was a three-story French roof house. This was partly destroyed. It stood within six inches of one of the side walls of the Westbrooke residence. The firemen at the big fire on the shore were notified of the fire on Broadway by a wheelman who rode a mile and a half to convey the alarm.

When the firemen were informed of the fire their apparatus was all stripped and working on the fire. Relief was at once sent to Westbrooke's, but it was too late. The firemen saved a portion of the house adjoining.

WATCH CASEMAKERS' POOL.

It Is Reported that Large Eastern Companies Will Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—It is announced that the Keystone Watch Case Company and the Riverside Watch Case Company of this city have consolidated. Application will be made next month at Harrisburg for a charter. J. Lawber Welsh will be President of the new concern, which is to be called the Keystone Watch Case Company. It is stated that both of the watch casemaking plants will be operated independently, the new company exercising control over their financial interests.

The Keystone works are the largest in this country, employing over 600 hands and having branch offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and other large cities. The Riverside works employ nearly 500 hands.

It is said that there is on foot a big combination to include nearly all the watch-case companies in the country and that it will absorb watch-case works in Trenton, New York, Brooklyn, and several other eastern cities. It is stated that the concerns to be absorbed represent an invested capital of over $10,000,000.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

Speaks of Various Matters in the Course of a Short Rest En Route to the Rough Riders' Convention.

CHICAGO, June 22.—In the opinion of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, erstwhile Colonel of the Rough Riders, the ten nymphs who invaded the lake front a week ago, ought to form in columns of two, scale the wall that skirts the domain of the Illinois Central Railroad, and take a bath in the lake without waiting for some considerate mortal to supply them with the regulation suits.

"It must be excruciating for those girls to wilt in the sun," said the hero of San Juan, "when relief is evidently so near. Standing all the day thus, and many other days, too, in a temperature probably far above the 90s."

A sign that read "Keep Off the Grass" attracted Gov. Roosevelt's attention, and he nodded his head significantly as he proceeded:

"Oh, that's the reason, I suppose. By whose orders, pray, were the poor things to be kept in that waterless basin there through the medium of this unromantic sign? The South Park Board, you say? Well, it's easy to explain, then. This same Park Board only a few days ago passed a rule keeping automobiles out of the parks and off the boulevards. If there is a heaven —oh, what's the use? A malediction might be pronounced, but I will show Executive clemency when I'm outside of New York State.

"These nymphs are dirty, and it would be real rude of me when I am not a resident of this State to order them to take a bath."

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at the Polk Street Station over the Grand Trunk Road at 2:30 P. M. to-day, and at 10 o'clock was whirled away over the Santa Fé, his destination being Las Vegas, New Mexico, where the first annual reunion of the Rough Riders will be held.

"Ah, this is the anniversary of our landing in Cuba," said the Governor when he had dropped into a sofa at the Auditorium. "Let's see. It's about 3 o'clock now, isn't it? Well, one year ago, almost to the moment, I was standing on the beach delivering a mental panegyric over my best nag, which was being drowned before my eyes. The poor fellow missed a whole lot of friendship and sport by kicking the quicksand that day."

"According to a dispatch in an afternoon paper," said some one. "Mark Hanna is satisfied that your Presidential aspirations for 1900 have gone glimmering."

"You are the first to tell me, or, at least, to intimate that I had any aspirations of that character. Poor Mark! He's probably saved me a great deal of trouble and worry. And to think that he scooped the convention. Wonderful!"

The Governor was importuned to review the political situation, but mentioned the following as among the various subjects which he could not be prevailed upon to discuss:

"Trusts; imperialism; Cuban pay-rolls; New York State matters; my eldest boy's kite; the Schley-Sampson controversy; the Miles-Alger affair; the weather; baseball; Beresford's scheme for splitting up China; International disarmament. But," he said, "there is one subject I don't mind talking about. I read about the honorable conduct of Mrs. Emmons Blaine in furnishing the tax folks with a schedule of her personal property, which she might have conveniently kept to herself. We want more people like that woman in our country. You hear our silk stocking people bellowing about honesty in public office and the villainy of poor folks who rob to avoid starving. Honesty, like charity, begins at home."

While Gov. Roosevelt was swimming in the Chicago Athletic Association pool a committee representing the Milwaukee Carnival called and asked him to be among those present on that occasion. He said he could make no promises.

"I have just got breathing time on this trip," he said. "There is nothing in all the world but the Rough Riders' gathering that could get me out of New York State. I'd go to Alaska for them."

GOLD DEMOCRATS NOT WANTED.

Ex-Gov. Stone Would Keep Them Out of the National Convention.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, acting Chairman of Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic Party, said to-day:

"I am here to confer with Mr. Cook, general manager of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee. I find the interests of the Democracy in good shape all over the country, and there is nothing in the political horoscope which is alarming, or is causing us worry. In my opinion, Mr. Bryan will again be the Democratic leader."

As to the platform, Mr. Stone said he was confident the declarations made at Chicago in 1896, would substantially be re-enacted by the next National Convention.

With reference to organization opposed to the Chicago platform, and the part it likely will attempt to play next year, he said:

"If delegations instructed or controlled by men who were opposed to our principles and our candidates three years ago, should go to the next National Convention, and there make demands for seats and the right to participate in our deliberations, such demands would be questioned, and legitimately so, and personally I would be opposed to them."

ADDICKS WILL NOT YIELD.

Says Delaware Will Have No Republican Senator Till He Is Elected.

CHICAGO, June 22.—J. Edward Addicks declares that Delaware will never be represented in the United States Senate by a Republican until he is elected Senator. He was in the city to-day en route to Arizona and said:

"When my delegation to the last National Convention was turned down by Mr. Hanna I went back home and worked for the election of President McKinley. Then followed the Congressional election of the State. The Administration's friends induced the Addicks people to vie with the opposing factions to elect a Republican, with the promise that the Congressman should have the distribution of political offices in the State. John H. Hoffecker, an Addicks man, was nominated and elected, but when it came to patronage he was ignored.

"The results are bound to be serious. On account of the factional differences and the failure of the Administration to keep faith with the Republicans of the State, Delaware will go Democratic at the next National election. The Republicans will not even elect a single State officer, and the Democrats will get the Legislature. Then, instead of there being only one Democrat in the United States Senate from the State, there will be two. The Hanna management has lost the State to the Democrats."

THE DEMOCRATS IN KENTUCKY.

Combination Between Stone and Gobel Controls the Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The second day of the Democratic Convention was a blank so far as proceedings of record go. Under the surface, however, it was a busy day of electioneering and wire-pulling. Two short sessions were held, one in the morning and one in the evening. At the former committees were appointed and a recess was taken until evening to allow them to work. This evening, the Credentials Committee having scarcely begun its work, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This committee will have to dispose of some 300 seats. Its deliberations will govern the length of the convention, and if radical action be taken in any one direction it may effectively influence the nominations.

The combination between Stone and Goebel, both candidates for Governor, so far has been strong enough to control the convention, and it is believed it will direct the permanent organization.

To-night the friends of Gen. Hardin, the other leading Gubernatorial candidate, are working on the Stone delegates. They are using the argument that the Goebel followers are using the Stone-Goebel combination for purely selfish purposes, and that they will attempt to nominate Goebel for Governor regardless of the tacit understanding that Stone should receive this prize. Meanwhile there is no sign of weakness in the combination. Stone or Goebel may be nominated for Governor and the report of the Committee on Credentials may decide the race. The make-up of the remainder of the ticket will depend upon the selection for Governor. The platform will declare for Bryan and silver, and is likely to contain an anti-trust plank.

CONGRESSMAN HITT TALKS.

The Philippine Reinforcements—Says Mr. McKinley Will Be Renominated—Bryan the Democratic Favorite.

Congressman R. R. Hitt of Illinois is at the Cambridge. There he was seen by a reporter for THE TIMES last night and said:

"For many reasons I do not care to express an opinion relative to the condition of affairs in the Philippines. I have seen the reports that 150,000 men would be needed there. If the statement is true, then the money necessary to equip, transport, and maintain them must be raised by an appropriation bill to be reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Gen. Hull of Iowa was Chairman of that committee in the last Congress, and I presume he will hold the same place in the next House, especially in view of the fact that Col. D. B. Henderson, also of Iowa, will certainly be Speaker of the next Congress.

"I do not agree with ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire that the Sugar Trust was not benefited by a protective tariff. I well recall that when the Wilson bill was under consideration and had passed the House Mr. Havemeyer's personal efforts in the Senate sent the bill back to the House with a sugar schedule in it, and that that act caused Congressman Wilson to make the memorable remark: 'The trusts have Congress by the throat.'

"I have no doubt of the renomination of President McKinley. Mr. Hobart will be his running mate if his health will permit.

"So far as the Democrats are concerned, Mr. Bryan seems to be the choice of the majority, despite the fact that he is unacceptable to Eastern Democrats. In other sections of the country he is very popular."

SENATOR FORAKER IN THE CITY.

Thinks News from the Philippines Is Suppressed.

United States Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, who was a late arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said: "What do I thing of the coming campaign in Ohio? I have no doubt of Republican success. We have a good ticket and a good platform.

"We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipated. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the War Department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are wanted, Congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though."

DANIEL O'LEARY'S NEW POST.

Politicians Surprised at His Appointment—Displeased the Governor.

Republican politicians in this city manifested some surprise yesterday at the announcement from Albany that Daniel O'Leary, ex-Factory Inspector, has been appointed Inspector of Licenses by his successor in the Factory Department. The new place, it appears, was created by the amendments to the labor laws made by the last Legislature, and its duties consist of passing on the licensing of buildings for manufacturing purposes. Mr. O'Leary is said to have been appointed after a civil service examination.

Gov. Roosevelt refused to reappoint Mr. O'Leary Factory Inspector because he instructed his deputies to cease attending to their official duties during the campaign and go out and work for the Republican ticket. The Governor is known, however, to have been kindly disposed toward O'Leary, and is supposed to have been a party to his appointment to his new place.

Gorman's Friends Deny He Is Ill.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—The close personal friends of former United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman deny in the most positive terms the reports recently published in which he is alleged to be seriously ill. They say that he is somewhat indisposed, but that he is rapidly mending, and will soon be himself again. A letter from Mr. Gorman to a friend in Baltimore, dated yesterday, makes no mention whatever of ill-health, and shows on its face that it is not the work of a very sick man.

TRUCK FARMER'S GOOD LUCK.

Will Soon Get $75,580 Resting in a German Bank in His Name.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 22.—John George Stutz, a truck farmer, living in Pascataway Township, has received assurances that the reputed fortune of $75,580 resting in a German bank in his name is a reality, and that in the course of a short time the money will be turned over to him. Last Winter John Haight, a son-in-law of Stutz, noticed an advertisement in a New York paper asking for information of John George Stutz, who was said to have a fortune awaiting him in Germany.

Haight showed the advertisement to Stutz and his family one day, and laughingly said that Stutz might be the person wanted. Stutz and his family scoffed at the idea, but later engaged a lawyer to investigate the matter. The latter gathered the data and forwarded it to Germany.

The lawyer a few weeks later received a letter from a law firm in Baden Baden saying that the facts that had been presented in relation to the birth and the life of Stutz seemed to indicate that he was the man who was wanted. It was explained that when Stutz was ten years old his mother had deposited $4,000 in the State Bank in Baden Baden to the credit of her son, to be drawn by him when he became of age.

In the meantime the mother had died without making known the fact that she had deposited the money. For fifty-four years it had been compounding interest.

FIREMEN'S PARADE BROKEN UP.

Atlantic City's Mayor Sees Wild Confusion Instead of Precision.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The annual parade of the Volunteer Fire Department was rudely broken up this afternoon. As it was about to pass in review before Mayor Thompson, Capt. J. W. Emery, proprietor of the Mansion House, rushed into the street crying that an annex used for omnibuses in the rear of the hotel was ablaze.

Without waiting for orders to leave the line from Chief Engineer Isaac Welsenthal, two squares ahead, the Good Will Hook and Ladder Company was ordered into service by its foreman. The firemen, sixty in number, rushed pell mell up a side street, led by Magistrate Charles Fulmer of Philadelphia, a contributing member of Good Will Company. A chemical engine and fire patrol also rushed from the parade line through the centre of the crowd, scattering people right and left. A messenger was then hurried forward to the Chief, who gave orders to the United States Company, the first in line, to fall out. The fire engines turned about and raced up Atlantic Avenue to the scene of the fire, which by that time had been extinguished by the first chemical engine.

Chief Welsenthal publicly reprimanded Good Will Company for leaving the line without his orders. The damage by fire was small.

CLEVELAND RAILWAY STRIKE.

Men Reject the Company's Proposition for Settlement—More Rioting—Several Persons Hurt.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The hope of a settlement to-day of the street railway strike was shattered when the strikers at a meeting rejected, by a unanimous vote, the proposition submitted by the company to the special committee of the City Council, and to which the strikers' committee agreed this afternoon.

The proposition of the company states that it is ready and willing to take back into its employment, as it has ever been, such of its employes as its business demands, aggregating at the present time 85 per cent. of such employes, and as vacancies occur will give preference to former employes, excepting always those that have committed unlawful acts against the company, its property, or employes during the present strike.

It was generally believed after the conference of the representatives of the company and the committee of the strikers was concluded that the end of the strike would come to-morrow morning and the action of the strikers to-night was a great surprise. After rejecting the proposition of the company the strikers began the work of drawing up a proposition of their own which will be submitted to the council committee to-morrow.

This afternoon a crowd of 300 men attacked two Cedar Avenue cars at the corner of Cedar and East Madison Avenues. All the windows in the cars were smashed with stones. A woman passenger in one of the cars was hit with a stone, but was not seriously hurt. The motorman, J. H. Small of Chicago, was hit in the head with a brick and knocked down. The police dispersed the mob.

Late in the afternoon a man boarded a Euclid Avenue car down town, struck the motorman several times in the face with his fist, and then escaped before the police could catch him. The motorman was so badly injured that it was necessary to call a physician to attend him at the barns.

MAY INJURE NEW YORK TRADE.

Canada to Open the Soulanges Canal in August—Will Make Cheap Rates to Tidewater.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"The Canadian Government will open the Soulanges Canal in August, and by its operation the cost of transporting lake freights to tidewater will be reduced beyond the possibility of profitable competition by any other existing route.

"The cost of transporting wheat via the lakes and canal will be reduced one-half. The same is equally true of all other products designed for transatlantic ports from the territory tributary to the great lakes.

"In his enterprise the Canadian Government has expended over $62,000,000. Besides this there has been expended from revenues for repairs and betterments enough to make a total of $70,000,000. The United States Government has paid out but $40,000,000 for all purposes on the great lakes, their harbors, and connections since the beginning of the Government.

"It is generally accepted by shippers that Liverpool makes the price of cash wheat and that every cent saved on the cost of delivering it at Liverpool means that much more to be paid to the owner of the wheat at the time it is sold and shipped. As the saving on wheat will be somewhere near 3 cents a bushel, the added returns of the farmers of the Northwest for the single item of wheat would in one year amount to $6,000,000; on other exports the saving he would probably save twice as much more in freight charges. This, it is thought, will operate to open the eyes of the farmers about the great lakes to the importance of a deep-water way to the Atlantic, which would still further increase the value of his products.

"While the Northwest may contemplate with gratification the prospect of a new and cheaper water route to the Atlantic, New York is beginning to awaken from its long-continued disregard of the requirements of Western commerce. Observant persons are confident that New York City will lose much of its enormous export shipping business, which amounts somewhere near 150,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

"It is asserted in the highest quarters that the rate to New York City via the Erie Canal cannot possibly be reduced to a figure that will anywhere near meet the Montreal figure, and if it be attempted the prediction is made that the Canadian charges will be reduced to 2 cents per bushel or less for wheat."

Trusts Responsible for This Company.

The trusts are responsible for the existence of the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee, whose secretary, E. Y. Gibson of that city, is at the Plaza. There are many similar institutions in the West, and it is their business to appraise the value of plants which seek to become part of a combination or trust. The business has become quite profitable.

Post for Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, has been appointed third assistant secretary of the United States Embassy at London to succeed Spencer Eddy, transferred to Paris as second assistant secretary.

THE MEETING OF HOMEOPATHS.

New Movement Which May Cause Split in the Institute.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—The third day's session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy was the liveliest held so far, the cause being the debate over the selection of the second choice for place of meeting next year, in which the delegates from Cleveland scored a victory.

The committee having in charge the matter of selecting a place recommended that the fifty-sixth annual meeting be held in Washington, at the time of the unveiling of the monument to Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and, in case of unforseen circumstances which might prevent the unveiling, that the meeting be held in Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Thirty-three thousand dollars must be raised and an act of Congress passed giving a site before the monument can be erected, and the outlook at present is therefore not considered the brightest, hence the contest for second choice. Dr. Horner moved to substitute Cleveland for Put-in-Bay, and the motion was carried.

Dr. T. F. Allen of New York called attention to a movement to start a new homeopathic organization to be known as the Inter-State League of Homeopathy, which, he said, would mean a split in the Institute, and which was due to the fact that not enough time is allotted at the annual meetings to the various sections for a scientific discussion of medicine. In order to prevent a disintegration, a resolution to create a special bureau of materia medica was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; light southeas

YACHTS IN EXCITING RACE

Acushla II. Dismasted During New York Club's Regatta.

CRACK VIGILANT OUTSAILED

Beaten by Queen Mab for One of the Bennett Cups—Amorita Captures the Other Trophy.

The spectacular dismasting of the crack fifty-foot sloop Acushla II., in the midst of an exciting contest with Syce, and the winning of the Bennett Cups by Queen Mab and Amorita were the features of the annual regatta yesterday of the New York Yacht Club. A little stiffer breeze continued and Vigilant, the old cup defender, would perhaps have turned the tables on Queen Mab despite the latter's time allowance of 21 minutes and 19 seconds.

Amorita won from Quisetta in the regular ninety-five-foot class and captured the Bennett trophy for schooners at the same time from both Quisetta and Colonia, beating both on elapsed time. Amorita was favored by a slant of wind, however, at the start, while the others lay in doldrums. Interest in the race centred in these craft, though Gloriana, entered in the sixty-foot class racing trim, found herself in the same class of cruising trim, and finally, though not so entered, took the long course around Sandy Hook Lightship with the contestants for the Bennett Cup and made a good showing.

The starting line was off Fort Wadsworth, and the courses lay down the Lower Bay, around the Southwest Spit, and for all, but the little thirty-footers, only three of which entered, out past the buoy off the point of the Hook; thence for the schooners and big sloops around the Sandy Hook Lightship and return, and for the smaller sloops and yawls around the Scotland Lightship and return. The long course—No. 1—is thirty-three miles, and Course No. 2 twenty-six miles.

STEAM CRAFT OUT IN FORCE.

The day broke bright in sunshine and promise, albeit when the start came, as in other races this week, the boats went across in a calm. The upper bay presented a fine spectacle in the early morning as the many steam craft gathered in these waters for the event shaped their courses for the Narrows. The Iron Steamboat Cepheus, chartered by the club, left Pier No. 1, North River at 10:15 o'clock comfortably filled with members of the club and their friends, a goodly proportion of the number being women. There was a band aboard and later a luncheon was served.

As the Cepheus swung into the stream Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair came speeding down the North River with a party aboard, which included the members of the Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. The big yacht was reeling off between 16 and 17 knots, her shoulders throwing out long swells and her screws churning up a yeasty wake. She excited much admiration and some criticism also because of the sea she made. She passed everything, however, on the way down the bay.

Among the other steam craft were ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Frederick H. Benedict's Vergana, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Allison V. Armour's Utowana Richard Stevens's Aileen, (under charter to William Patterson,) Edward Kelly's Starcourt, Van Santvoord's side-wheeler Oermont, Miss Eloise L. Breese's Elsa, John H. Hanan's Sagamore, E. W. Bliss's Felicia, J. H. Alexander's Sappho, Commodore Rouse's Satanella, Miss S. De Forest Day's Scythian, Clement Griscomb's May and the Mindora. A large party of yachtsmen also went down to the race on the new big ocean-going tug Gypsum King, the largest vessel of her class ever seen in these waters.

WHITE WINGS UNDER WAY.

As the Cepheus neared the Narrows there was a change in the scene from steam to sail, for the white wings were under way and getting in shape for the start. Vigilant had got our early, and was standing down by the Staten Island shore under mainsail, working topsail and jib. The wind was then northeast and pretty light.

The water was smooth, almost placid, and a light haze made more picturesque the Highlands and the low-lying shore of Long Island. Just ahead of Vigilant was Colonia, reaching down the Narrows, under fore and mainsails, main club topsail, working fore topsail, fore staysail, and jib, and further to the South were Queen Mab, Wayward, Eclipse, Quisetta, Amorita, Ariel, Iroquois, Syce, Acushla II., and Gloriana.

The flagship went to an anchor two cables' length east of a stake boat anchored near Buoy 13, off Fort Wadsworth, and soon after the preparatory gun boomed out at the hour of 11. There were ten minutes then in which to manoeuvre for the single-stickers and yawls and five more for the schooners.

It seemed a pity later that the start had not been delayed fifteen minutes, when the wind, gradually hauling to the eastward, freshened. As it was, there was a mass of drifting craft, some with sails idly flapping, a number south of the line with the ebbing tide carrying them still further away and the prospect realized in a number of cases of being badly handicapped.

THE START OF THE RACE.

The preparatory signal gun was fired aboard the Corsair at 11 o'clock and ten minutes later the signal was given for the start of the single-masted vessels and yawls, the start for schooners being given five minutes afterward. The tide was running out like a millrace at the start and there was not enough wind to fill the sails.

It looked for a few minutes like a drifting match without a chance for some of the craft which had fallen south of the line to even get a start. Then a catspaw rippled the water and the sails stood out flat under the influence of an easterly zephyr and the race had begun.

The yachts went over with booms to starboard in this order: Lydia, Gloriana, Queen Mab, Vigilant, Eclipse, Acushla II., Ariel, Amorita, Syce, Quisetta, Iroquois, Colonia, and Wayward.

The Uncas and the Katrina had been carried down by the ebb tide to the eastward of the flagship, outside of the line, stern first, and the Uncas fouled the Corsair. Commodore Morgan payed out his cable to keep free, and then these boats, catching the breeze, got clear.

The Uncas and the Elsemarie, the yawl Albicore, and the Kestrel drifted south of the line, with wind and tide against them, and were badly handicapped. The wind then began playing tricks, brushing up the water in streaks, and gradually hauling to the southward. The Vigilant had set her spinnaker and balloon jib topsail, while the wind held northeast, but with the new wind she got spinnaker and kite in, and the sheets were hauled aft for a close reach to the Southwest Spit, a small jib topsail being substituted for the kite, the other head sails being a No. 2 jib and a fore staysail.

Of the schooners, the Amorita felt the new wind first, and at once gained a distinct advantage over the Quisetta, which she continued to hold. The Amorita has been lightened about four tons this season, and her friends maintained that she deserved all she got.

There were those, however, among the yachtsmen on the club's steamer who looked at the Quisetta to leeward and well in toward the Staten Island shore, with sails flapping, who said that it was only Amorita luck. The Amorita, on feeling the freshening breeze getting to south of east took in her balloon jib topsail and set a baby jib topsail.

STRUNG OUT IN A COLUMN.

Standing down the main ship channel the yachts were soon strung out in a long column. At Romer Shoal the Acushla II. had increased her lead on the Syce, and the Vigilant was leading the fleet, with the Queen Mab a quarter of a mile away on her port quarter, and the Gloriana the same distance in the wake of the Queen Mab. Astern of them came the Acushla II., the Syce, and the Lydia.

On passing the Hook all except the Amorita held on to the south, the Vigilant going well into the Horseshoe so as to lay a course to the north of the bell buoy at the point of the Hook without too close a reach. The Amorita, however, tacked soon after passing Southwest Spit. The order of passing the Spit was as follows: Vigilant, Queen Mab, Gloriana, Amorita, Acushla II., Lydia, and Syce. After turning the Syce passed the Lydia and the Acushla II. to leeward.

It was a reach then to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook. At 12:13:30 the Acushla II. was off the point of the Hook. A yachting man on the Cepheus remarked that she was getting all she wanted, and was being pushed by young Mr. Hanan pretty hard, when there was a crash, and the mast of the Acushla II. went over, breaking off clean about ten feet above the deck, and carrying all headgear and top hamper with it by the board.

The police boat Patrol was alongside almost instantly to render assistance and there was a moment of suspense aboard near-by craft till it could be judged whether or not any one was overboard, and perhaps held down beneath the volume of canvas and rigging. Presently a lone sailor bobbed up forward and pulled himself aboard the dismasted craft by the fore chains. No one else got into the water.

That finished the interesting go between the Syce and the Acushla II. The Acushla II. pulled out her bob stay bolt at the Atlantic Yacht Club race Tuesday, and it was thought that a repetition of this accident was responsible for the mishap yesterday, the bowsprit, relieved of its strengthening, giving way and relieving the forestays, thus placing a greater strain on the mast than it could stand under. The wreckage was gathered up finally, and the Acushla II. was towed back up the bay by a tug.

ROUNDING THE LIGHTSHIP.

At the time of the accident the Acushla II. was close hauled on the starboard tack. Sheets were drawn still tighter after rounding the buoy off the point of the Hook, and the yachts sailed close hauled for the Sandy Hook Lightship—the larger ones which were making that course all stood up well, not a rail awash. The Vigilant seemed faster than ever, and was well in advance of the fleet. She luffed around the lightship, leaving it on the starboard hand at 1:13:30, the others following: Amorita, 1:21:25; Queen Mab, 1:22:45; Gloriana, 1:26:45; Colonia, 1:28:50; Quisetta, 1:34:08; Ariel, 1:34:55, and Wayward, 1:52:00.

The Gloriana belonged in Class J, the course for which lay around Scotland Lightship, but she sailed the longer course as a competitor with the Vigilant and the Queen Mab for the Bennett Cup for single-stickers. At Scotland Lightship the Syce led, turning at 1:01:00, the Lydia following at 1:03:30.

It was a broad reach, with booms to starboard, into the Hook. The Ariel passed the Quisetta to windward. All the schooners had broken out balloon maintopmast staysails and balloon jib topsails, and the sloops broke out the balloon jib topsails.

The Vigilant hauled in the wind around the bell buoy off the point of the Hook, passing in at 1:56:30, and she jibed around the southwest at 2:10, setting her spinnaker to starboard for the run home. The Amorita jibed at the spit at 2:16, and the Colonia at 2:20:30.

The flagship returned to the line for the finish, and was anchored twenty minutes before the first of the racers came up. It was a pretty picture that was seen looking down the lower bay from the Narrows. In the lead of the homecoming craft was the Syce, which had gone the shorter course outside the Hook. All her kites were swelled in the quartering wind, and well astern came the old cup defender, the Vigilant, looking a pyramid of canvas. The wind had fallen some now, and her progress was more stately than fast, and well astern was the fleet looking bunched in the perspective, but covering a sufficient area to suggest a flashing army camp.

The Syce finished at 3:00, and the others as follows: Vigilant, 3:07:40; Amorita, 3:15:30; Colonia, 3:19:25; Lydia, 3:21:12; Queen Mab, 3:24:17; Ariel, 3:25:04; Quisetta, 3:25:35; Gloriana, 3:27:50; Eclipse, 3:34:30; Iroquois, 3:44:03; Elsemarie, 3:55:33; Wayward, 4:03:14; Clorita, 4:06:02; Katrina, 4:08:37, and Uncas, 4:14:17.

The summary was as follows:

SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

CLASS D.—65 to 75 Feet.

	Rac. Length. Feet	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86	3 59 32	3 59 32
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.10	4 08 53	4 05 15

CLASS F.—Under 65 Feet.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	4 54 58	.....
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	....	4 54 13	.....

SCHOONERS IN CRUISING TRIM.

CLASS C.—75 to 85 Feet.

Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	4 09 14	4 09 14
Iroquois, W. T. Roelker	82.28	4 27 56	4 27 05

CLASS D.—65 to 75 Feet.

Elsemarie, J. B. King	74.67	4 35 29	4 35 29
Katrina, Robert E. Tod	73.15	4 48 32	4 47 08

CLASS F.—Under 65 Feet.

Wayward, C. Smithers	....	4 43 09	4 32 15

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN RACING TRIM.

CLASS K.—43 to 57 Feet.

Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3 44 50	3 44 50
*Acushla II., A. T. Hanan	....	.....	.....

CLASS M.—Not Over 36 Feet.

Lydia, E. D. and R. Underhill	....	4 10, v2	4 10 02
Hoodoo, (yawl,) T. Hammond Smith	....	.....	.....
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	25.55	5 35 30	.....

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN CRUISING TRIM.—CLASS G.—Over 70 Feet.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86	3 55 22	3 55 22

CLASS H.—60 to 70 Feet.

Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	70.00	4 11 57	3 50 38

CLASS J.—51 to 60 Feet.

Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08	4 26 41	.....
†Gloriana, J. M. Lasell	54.17	4 16 09	.....

BENNETT CUP FOR SCHOONERS.

Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.07	4 02 34	4 02 34
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.06	3 59 32	3 45 23
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.10	4 08 53	3 51 06

BENNETT CUP FOR SLOOPS.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86	.....	.....
Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	63.28	.....	.....

Won by Queen Mab.
*Disabled. †Course No. 1.

30-FOOTERS OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
No. 35	11 35 00	2 18 51
No. 31	11 35 00	2 15 23
No. 30	11 35 00	2 15 23½

The winners were Amorita, Clorita, Ariel, Wayward, Syce, Lydia, and Queen Mab for the regular cups, and Amorita and Queen Mab for the Bennett cups.

YACHT WILLADA IS LAUNCHED.

William Hester's Steam Craft Enters the Water at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—The steel steam yacht Willada was launched here yesterday. She was constructed by the Pusey & Jones Company for Col. William Hester of Brooklyn. The lines of the yacht are exceedingly graceful. The length over all is 128 feet; beam molded, 16 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 9 inches. The floors are of hard wood and the cabins are finished in butternut. The engine is of the triple expansion type, with cylinders 9 by 14½ and 23½ inches in diameter and 14-inch stroke. The wheel is bronze. The yacht is supplied with an Almy boiler, 6 feet 3½ inches in diameter by 7 feet 9 inches in length.

The launching was a success in every particular. The yacht was christened by Mrs. George E. Ide, daughter of Col. Hester, and the New York party at the launching consisted of Col. William Hester, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, and Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hester. The yacht will be ready for delivery in about a month.

MR. YORK ON PRIZEFIGHTS.

Indorses Devery's Statement Regarding Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Contest.

President York of the Police Board yesterday practically indorsed Chief Devery's statements made before the Mazet Committee, in relation to the inability of the police to prevent the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons prizefight. Like the Chief, Mr. York affirmed that prizefights were repugnant to him personally, and degrading to the public, but under the Horton law it was impossible, he said, to prevent them.

"Under the law, as it stands," Mr. York said, "it is a hard matter to discriminate between sparring and fighting. In sparring trained men might strike blows without harm, which in the case of untrained men might be serious. It all depends on the men. A slight blow might be knocked down by a light blow, and again he might withstand a heavy one. Under certain conditions the law permits sparring exhibitions, but it makes no distinction as between fighting and sparring. The law does not draw the line, and it isn't in our province to do so. We take it as we find it. Chief Devery saw the contest between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, and as he made no arrests, we assume that there was no violation of the law."

KILLED HIMSELF IN THE PARK.

James Hobson, a Consumptive, Brooded Over His Illness.

James Hobson, twenty-eight years old, a salesman of this city, killed himself yesterday in Central Park. He used a razor. He had sought the shore of West Lake, near the Ramble.

The body was identified by S. J. Booth and J. Leonard of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street, who called at the Morgue with two young women.

Booth said that Hobson was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and that he was a consumptive, and had been brooding over the fact.

Explosion at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., June 22.—An explosion occurred in the chemical house of the Eddystone Printworks to-night, blowing the building to pieces and destroying a laboratory valued at $25,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. All the chemists happened to be out of the building at the time, and no one was injured.

DRESSING THE COLUMBIA

Cup Defender's Sails Will Be Spread To-day.

SPARS ARE IN POSITION

Crowds of Workmen Swarm on Deck and Below—Steel Mast Will Be Patterned After Old Defender's.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 22.—The cup defender Columbia will have her sails put on tomorrow for the first time, but whether or not these sails will be spread to the breeze to-morrow could not be ascertained to-night.

The steel boom and gaff were slung in short order this morning on the mast of the new boat. The workmen began at 7 o'clock to move the big boom out of the south construction shop. It was carried out to the slip in which the Columbia is moored, and after much hoisting on the derrick was hung on the mast. The topping lifts were then hooked on at the end. At 9:30 o'clock it was in place. The steel gaff was then carried to the Columbia's deck. It occupied much less time in placing the gaff than the boom. The peak and throat halyard blocks were hooked to the gaff, and then it was hoisted up a few feet.

The boom and gaff are both painted a color resembling that of the wooden mast. From a distance of a few feet it is difficult to distinguish that they are made of steel. The boom extends beyond the stern quite a distance. The new spars appear to be a trifle larger in circumference than the wooden spars of the Defender.

Nearly all the blocks were put in place this forenoon. The adjusting of the boom and gaff gave an opportunity to put on the lazyjacks and other running rigging. Blocks were hung to the topmast head at 10 o'clock this forenoon for the spinnaker and head sails. The boat was crowded with workmen, calking and planing the decks and adjusting the companionways. A large force of carpenters are working below decks.

The steel workers are busy to-day getting ready to construct the new steel mast. It is to be of the same size as the Defender's steel mast, and as the old mast will serve as a pattern, the construction will not take as long as did the Defender's. A quantity of running rigging arrived by rail last evening from the Plymouth Cordage Company, and was taken on board the Columbia. It is learned that the running rigging was lost sight of for a time in the rush of providing for other details in the equipment of the new craft, but it was rushed to Bristol last Saturday.

The difference in weight in the rudder of the Columbia and that of the Defender is great. Columbia is fitted with what is intended to be a floating rudder; that is, it was constructed so that if unhung from the sternpost, instead of sinking it would float on the surface of the water. There are several reasons given why such a rudder was made. Being much lighter in weight than the rudder of the Defender, it is more easily manipulated by the turn of the wheel. Other elements in its favor are the transferring of weight from it to the lead keel, which, in the Defender, is somewhat of a drag. It is also claimed for it that instead of carrying a dead helm as does the Defender under certain conditions, the new boat will have a light weather helm. How far the latter plan will be successful, however, remains to be seen when the yacht is sailing.

The Columbia's rudder was designed to be airtight, as regards the interior, but this plan, it is understood, was not quite successful. It is hollow, with the exception of the bronze framing which divides it into a system of chambers. The fore end of the rudder, next to the sternpost, is nearly four and a half inches in width. From the fore part it tapers toward the after end to almost a sharp edge. The interior framework runs in webs across the rudder, and, besides, there are diagonal webs throughout.

The pintles of this rudder, instead of pointing downward and dropping into the eyes of the sternpost, point upward, and therefore hook upward into the eyes. In other words, the rudder in the Columbia is hung on the after end, just the reverse from the Defender and other large single-stickers.

When such a radical step was taken the question was asked, What is there to hold the pintles in the eyes when they enter from below? It is known that the buoyancy of the rudder is so great that it is forced upward against the eyes the question is answered at once. While the Columbia was being launched from the south shop temporary means were employed to hold the rudder in place until the boat was afloat. The supports were then removed and the water pressure has held it in place ever since.

THE DEFENDER'S TRIALS.

Believed by Some Yachtsmen that She Is Faster than the Columbia—May Meet the Shamrock.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22.—The opinion of some of the yachtsmen here and others who have watched the Defender at work since she has been overhauled at the Herreshoffs are of the opinion that the Defender is by long odds a much faster boat than when she raced with the Valkyrie III.

The Defender is said to be sailing much more smoothly than before, and some new points have been discovered in the boat which had not been previously shown. The results thus far gotten out of the Defender have been gratifying to Mr. Iselin, who day after day has taken the boat out for trials. The crew has been trained as few racing crews have been.

As to the relatie speed between the Columbia and the Defender, there are several well-known yachtsmen who have stated their belief that the Defender will be the next cup defender; that she will prove herself a faster boat than the Columbia, especially in a light breeze, and some of the local boatmen who know all that is worth knowing about racing yachts say, "It is up to the Defender," and some of these sailors have backed their opinions with small wagers.

Shamrock to be Launched Monday.

LONDON, June 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it has been definitely decided to launch the cup challenger Shamrock on Monday, and that she will arrive at Southampton Wednesday in order to be fitted out.

SUIT OVER THE HOEY PROPERTY.

Sanity of the Dead Comedian Questioned by His Mother.

The action brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, the mother of the late William Hoey, the comedian, against her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Helena G. Hoey, the comedian's widow, to set aside conveyances of two dwelling houses at 154 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, nine months prior to his death, was brought to trial before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. Bridget Hoey has as parties to her suit her daughters, Miss Katharine Hoey and Mrs. Delia Bryant, and several of her grandchildren. She claims that when her son executed the deed conveying his property to his wife he was not of sound mind. She charges that he was induced to do so by his mother-in-law, Mrs. French, and his wife.

A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Mrs. Helena G. Hoey said that the defense to the suit was that Hoey, when he executed this deed, was of perfectly sound mind.

Miss Katharine Hoey testified yesterday that she called at her brother's house in February or March, 1895. He was ill at the time.

"I met Mrs. Freffch and Mrs. Hoey, and they talked to me and my niece, Miss Mary Flaherty, about my brother's condition," she said. "Mrs. French said there must be something wrong with him, as he used to get out of bed and go into the yard in the snow.

Dr. Robert T. Chapman, who treated Hoey for ten days before his death, said that two months before that time he had attended him for sciatica. He had seen no signs of insanity about him. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond was called to testify whether a paretic could transact business, and said he could, unless the disease had progressed too far. Justice Russell said he had often known lawyers to appear before him who were far advanced in stages of paresis, and who had transacted their business in a manner which reflected the utmost credit upon them.

The case then went over until to-day.

THE CASE OF MOSES F. CHASE.

Lawyer of Young Man's Father Arrives in the City and Sees Capt. McClusky.

Henry Probasco of Detroit, Mich., attorney for Frederick Chase, the father of Moses Fowler Chase, who is alleged to have been abducted by his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme, arrived in the city yesterday, and said he would remain here for a while "to see what happened." Mr. Probasco registered at the Holland House, and then went to Police Headquarters, where he had a long talk with Capt. McClusky. It was rumored that he had in his pocket requisition papers and warrants signed by Gov. Pingree of Michigan, but this Mr. Probasco denied. He said, so far as he knew, no warrants had been issued.

According to Mr. Probasco, Moses Fowler Chase is being detained with his aunt and uncle against his will. "Fowler is mentally unsound," said he, "and has been for some time. He is being detained by his relatives, the Duhmes, against his will. His father is nearly heartbroken over this action on the part of the Duhmes, and he intends to make an effort to have his son restored to him. He has always done his best to make his boy's life happy, and he is the one who should have sole charge of him.

"The legal battle for the possession of the young man has been commenced in Detroit, but, as yet, nothing has positively developed. I do not intend to give Mr. and Mrs. Duhme any unnecessary trouble, but I shall see their lawyer, and I believe that when he understands the exact state of the case he will induce the Duhmes to give up the boy."

Mr. Probasco made a statement regarding the case last night, in which he said: "Moses Fowler Chase went to Yale College and was in the Class of 1901. While at school he was eccentric. He had a sunstroke or was overcome by heat last August. The father took advice of eminent specialists, and the son was sent to Oak Grove Sanitarium, Flint, Mich., last September.

"Toward the latter part of May of this year it was thought wise that the boy should have a change of scene, and he expressed a wish in his lucid intervals that he might go home for a few days, and spoke frequently of wanting to go to Lafayette. On or about June 1, accompanied by Dr. Haas and the nurse of the institution, and Mr. Chase, the young man started for his father's and his own home in Lafayette.

"My information is that when they arrived at Detroit they were obliged to change cars. They had proceeded through the gate at the depot when Mrs. Duhme appeared, accompanied by Mr. Kumler, a lawyer of Lafayette, and another gentleman, who afterward turned out to be a Mr. Peterman.

"Mrs. Duhme threw her arms about her nephew's neck and kissed him, and started off toward the sidewalk. When they got to the sidewalk Mr. Chase, thinking that something unusual was happening beyond the mere coincidence of meeting at the station, asked Mr. Kumler what it all meant.

"Mrs. Duhme proceeded around the corner, where there was a closed carriage waiting, with an open door, and entered it with young Chase. At that time, as I understand it, Mr. Duhme appeared and got upon the box of the carriage and went to the Cadillac Hotel. Mr. Chase, the father, and the others followed to the hotel, whereupon there was a dispute.

"It was finally agreed that they would all go down to Lafayette and talk the matter over there, and it was arranged that they should leave on a certain train. Mr. Chase and Dr. Haas were ready in the lobby of the hotel and waited there for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme and the boy, but none of the Duhme party appeared, and upon sending Dr. Haas up stairs it was ascertained that the rooms were vacant, and they were informed at the office that they had gone."

Willard A. Mitchell, the local attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, said also that no requisition papers had been issued by Gov. Pingree. "Our counsel in Detroit is watching for any such action, but we have not heard from him as yet, and Mr. and Mrs. Duhme and young Chase will remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for the present. They are awaiting developments and are not dodging anybody.

The hearing for the application for a requisition will be heard this afternoon in Detroit. If it be granted, and be in proper form legally and exchange, and alleges a crime, the question of fact cannot be gone into in this State. Regarding the sanity of young Chase, I have no doubt about it. He is perfectly sane, and capable of knowing what he wants to do."

Mr. Duhme was not feeling well yesterday, and expressed no surprise at the arrival of Mr. Probasco. "I am prepared to fight just as much as Chase is," he said. "After taking care of the boy for seven years and bringing him up in the right path and educating him, I do not propose to give him up now without a struggle."

Young Chase did not leave the hotel during the day. Mr. Duhme fears there is a plan on foot to abduct him, and he refuses to let any one see the boy. Besides this, the room in which young Chase spends most of his time with his physician is zealously guarded by a private detective.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—Owing to the absence of Attorney General Oren, the Governor postponed until to-morrow morning the hearing upon the application for requisitions upon Gov. Roosevelt of New York for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, who are alleged to have abducted their nephew, Moses Fowler Chase.

ARTHUR PORTER'S INHERITANCE

Chancellor McGill sometime ago appointed Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams, Dr. Gordon K. Dickerson, and J. Warren Hardenbergh of Jersey City as Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of Arthur Porter, the adopted son of James S. Northrope of North Bergen, N. J. The application was made by Mr. Northrope. This commission yesterday reported to the Chancellor that Porter, who only became of age a short time ago, is perfectly sane and competent to manage his own affairs.

Porter, in his own behalf, testified that he was brought up in the belief that he was Northrope's son. He first learned he was not about two years ago, when he went to visit his aunt, Mrs. Newman. A visitor came in one day and he heard Mrs. Newman say that he was "Susie Ellie's son." As Mrs. Northrope's Christian name is Martha he concluded she could not be his mother. He kept his suspicions to himself, he said, for two years. When he was twenty-one years old he obtained access to a room he had always been forbidden to enter. In the room he found a trunk containing papers showing that his parents were named Porter, and that at their death, when he was two-and-a-half years old, he was adopted by Mr. Northrope. There was also a paper showing that his father had left a small sum of money in trust for him with the Treasurer of Kings County, N. Y. He took the papers, he said, and left Mr. Northrope's house. He employed E. K. Sequine, a Jersey City lawyer, to look after his inheritance. Shortly after this, he said, the lunacy proceedings were begun.

Mr. Sequine told Chancellor McGill that he had received Porter's inhertance from the Treasurer of Kings County. He said that after deducting the expenses and his counsel fee there was $1,800 left.

Chancellor McGill approved Mr. Sequine's accounts, and told him to pay the remainder to Porter. This was done, and the case was dismissed.

BIG CANADIAN COMPANY.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The Dominion Steel and Smelting Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, was formed here today, the following officers being elected: President—H. M. Whitney, Boston; Vice President—R. B. Agnus, Montreal; Secretary—J. S. McLennan, Montreal; Treasurer—B. F. Pearson, Halifax.

George Cox, Toronto; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; David McKean, Cape Breton; James Ross and Robert Mackay, Montreal; J. Paget, England, and M. F. Dwyer, Halifax, are among the stockholders. The works will be situated near Sydney, Cape Breton, and will give employment to 5,000 men. Work will be begun immediately.

JURY IGNORES LYNCHING.

SCRANTON, Miss., June 22.—"We, the jury, find that deceased came to his death by climbing a tree, venturing too far out on a limb, and broke his neck."

Such was the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Daniel Patrick, colored, who was lynched here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for an attack upon Miss Bessie Ireland. Patrick confessed his crime, and begged the mob to shoot him. He evidently feared burning at the stake, and was glad to be let off with a rope and bullets. Three hundred of the most prominent men in the city participated in the lynching.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

POWDER BURNED IN CAMP

Seventh Regiment Has Some Fierce Little Engagements.

SECOND BATTALION'S JOURNEY

Church People Try to Tempt Them from the Path of Duty with Pop —New Kind of Storekeeper.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Peekskill, June 22.—There has been much burning of powder to-day. Here the First Battery has been at work and there was an attack on the camp, resulting in its capture, by nearly the whole of the First Battalion of the Seventh. At the other end of the line the Second Battalion was attacked, presumably by the Hocus Pocus Indians supposed to be yet lurking in the depths of the valley, and had a fierce little engagement.

Here a few men were detailed to represent large bodies occupying the camp. The bulk of the battalion was taken through the woods into the gorge below the stables and led in to attack in correct military manner. Companies A and G formed the firing line, with Company E as support, advancing in line of squads, and D and K as reserves.

The advance was made by rushes, one section firing while the other ran forward and dropped for cover. The firing was in volleys by squads and companies, and then at will. The officers were all well pleased with the work done.

The artillery was banging away at the same time, and it was distinctly incongruous to a non-professional eye to see a body of hostile militia charging into a camp shooting and cheering while the men with the four cannon occupying the beleaguered and hard-pressed fortress were going about their own business without the least concern or interest, and shooting in an entirely different direction. But the booming of the big guns, the popping and rattling and spiteful volleys of the little ones following each other instantaneously made a warlike sound at a little distance.

SECOND BATTALION'S WORK.

The Second Battalion broke camp near Continentalville at 7:30 this morning and marched the seven miles to Lake Oscawana by 9:40. The new camp was quickly pitched and was called Camp Chapman, after Sergt. Alfred T. Chapman of the Fourth Company of the Seventh, who was killed in the Wilderness, Virginia, while Colonel commanding a brigade.

The camp to-day suggests a gathering of prosperous pirates returned from a successful cruise, the illusion being strengthened by the sheet of water in front and the boats moored near by. The men came in gray shirts and white trousers, and those trousers would make any laundress to whom they were offered take to the woods.

They are greasy and black, stained with smoke and dust, and the rubbing of grimed hands. They have gratefully done service as napkins and towels, too. When a man's hands were soiled from firing his gun or handling cooking utensils, or holding his allotment of pork or canned beef in his fingers, he indicated his allegiance to the sweet virtue of cleanliness by wiping them on his legs. The condition of his trousers' legs not already pre-empted by some other stain, and went on in sweet contentment.

The shirts spread open at the throat to show breasts vividly inflamed or deeply browned, the crimson handkerchiefs loosely knotted about the neck and the broad-brimmed hats battered to many shapes and tilted at an infinite variety of angles, complete the piratical resemblance.

The occupants of some tents had secured loads of straw, and were peacefully lying on it. Others were contented with the bare rocks, and yet others—presumably not contented with the rocks they had—were tempting fortune by trusting their financial fates—as becomes good and consistent pirates—to treacherous and inconstant decks down by the water's edge.

COME TO GRIEF ON THE WATER.

Some morally conservative but physically energetic men sought pleasure with the flat-bottomed rowboats which plow wide furrows in the surface of the lake for the inducement of some cents per hour. Four members of the band who took this road to happiness forgot that they represented nine hundred and some odd pounds of flesh and bone, and, as the spectators described it, "got gay."

They were throwing water on each other, and much of it went in the boat. Finally, the heaviest of the two rowed over toward the stern to hand his fare to the ferryman. At this added imposition the boat yielded to fate and weight, and, with a gentle swish and gurgle, sank peacefully beneath the surface. The five occupants could swim after a fashion, and churned the water like the paddles of an old-fashioned stern-wheel river steamboat.

There was a wild spluttering in German and broken English, and a curious mixture of promises of better life and profane denunciations of the boat, the ferryman, the lake, the regiment, its commanding officers, the National Guard generally, and all others connected with the calamity remotely or directly. A pocketbook floated to the surface, and one of the four made a heroic dash and rescue.

They made slow and ponderous progress, and were struggling for breath. The man with the pocketbook became completely exhausted and presently threw up his hands with the cries:

"Hel-lup—hello! h—l!"

The first was an appeal for aid; the second a demonstration of pleased surprise on discovering that he was safely on the bottom, the water being a little over his waist; the third a manifestation of disgust at the discovery that he had worked so hard and suffered the preliminary pains of dissolution without sufficient cause.

CHURCH PEOPLE AND POP.

There is a church near the first camping place of the battalions—one of those big, square, weather-beaten frame churches they have in the country, with a horse rack, and a stepping stone for women to dismount upon in front; where fine, old-fashioned doctrine is preached and good, old-fashioned hymns are sung and neighborhood matches are made inside and neighborhood politics are determined in the wide shade of the venerable trees outside, before and after preaching.

It appears that some enterprising members of the congregation determined that the visit of the Seventh should be utilized, so there were several conclaves and debates, and finally a great baking of cakes and pies was begun. The more advanced membership advocated also the preparation of pop.

Pop is a fierce liquid, prepared, it is said, with yeast and water and flavored with sugar and fruit syrups. As there is no trace of alcohol in a thousand gallons of it, the pop element of the congregation maintained that the beverage could not possibly do harm, and would probably add much to the profits of this enterprise, as the soldiers would be thirsty as well as hungry.

The anti-popites argued that, while the consumption of pop is not in itself dissipation, it savors of dissipation and might encourage the young men of the Second Battallon to drink or develop in them a taste for liquids in bottles which might finally induce them to yield to the temptations of actual beer.

The more frivolous and worldly friends of pop prevailed and large quantities of it were prepared and bottled. It was determined that the older and more settled women of the congregation should preside over the tables. The younger women volunteered for this service to a woman, but they were put aside with the argument that they, being inexperienced, would probably make mistakes in change and that the young men would have more confidence in viands served by elderly women than if a lot of girls were in charge.

NOT TO BE BAFFLED.

So well laden tables were set up by the roadside in front of the church, with the inscription:

Welcome Seventh Regiment.

Help the Church.

This was thought to be a neat combination of a demonstration of patriotism, and an appeal to piety.

The battalion marched by. The men studied the outfit from the corners of their eyes, and concluded that stern requirements of discipline were imperative. Not a head was turned. A mounted officer sent an orderly back after a bottle of pop, tasted it, and rode on. The pious speculators looked dismally at a receding procession of swaying, sturdy gray backs, and looked at each other.

But they were not so easily baffled. They gathered up their stock, and hurried after the men. Setting their tables at the stone wall surrounding the camp, they triumphantly sold out during the afternoon, for their pie and cake was better than that brought from Peekskill, and as for the pop—was it not liquid in a bottle? The attractions of the enterprise could not halt or scatter the battalion, but they were successful in pursuit.

Some of the men have accidentally discovered that the officers who arranged the marches have obscured the virtues of Putnam County, for from Lake Oscawana to the main camp there is a beautiful road four miles shorter than that they have traveled—a broad, smooth, macadamized road, with easy grades and much of it under arches of old locusts and maples and cherry trees, shadowing it delightfully.

Probably the officers thought marching on this would be too much like marching in Fifth Avenue and less suggestive of a hostile country than the narrow, winding, stone-bestrewed, hill-climbing path through a rugged and sun-smitten region which they marked out for their cohorts. Men who found this new way returned to

The Wanamaker Store.

Parasols and Umbrellas

NEWS of low prices, of course, or it wouldn't lead the story of the day. But even noting the prominence given the facts, you will wonder at the cheapness of the goods when you see them.

There are 250 of the parasols,—all silk-covered, all new, all pretty. They are manufacturers' samples, so made just as well as he could make them. Natural wood handles, and the kind we have been selling for $2 and $2.50.

Choose at $1 Each.

There are 300 of the Umbrellas, the last of a popular and fast-selling lot. On the basis of customary prices, their values are $4 and $4.50. Women's Umbrellas,—all-silk in plain colors.

Choose at $2 Each

Women's and Children's Stockings

Five thousand pairs and more of Children's stockings at about Half Prices. An item decidedly out-of-the-ordinary, even in such a Hosiery Store as this, where there is nothing usual except the unusual.

New goods, just here from Saxony. Fine gauge, fast black, ribbed cotton stockings, with double knees.

Sizes 5 and 5½, 10c. Sizes 6 to 8, 12½c. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, 15c.

Women's Stockings, too, as companion values. Of cotton in Summer weight, fast black and assorted tan shades, double soles, high spliced heels, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also of lisle thread in black only.

Twenty-five Cents a Pair

If you try to match them at that price you will learn some things about the power behind our hosiery buying.

Distributing Dividends in Summer Fabrics This is a part of our partnership with the public. Advantages we gain, we share with you. More than this, we often give you benefits in which we have no part. This selling of Summer fabrics gives instances of both situations. Some of these we bought cheaply,—you share. Some of them we are selling cheaply without regard to the way we bought them,—you gain.

It's a wonderful selling, whatever its causes and reasons.

12½c. Batiste at 6c. Yard

Printed Batiste in fifty fetching designs, copied from choice patterns of Lyons silks; quality intended by the makers to sell for 12½c. at least.

40c. and 50c. Challis at 25c. Yard

Printed Challis; pleasant and attractive for house wear or outings; 30 patterns, light and dark grounds; 10c. to 15c. below what they would cost us did we go to market for them to-day.

50c. Silk Grenadines at 30c. Yard

Black all-silk plain grenadine; about 1,000 yards remaining; an all Summer fabric, always fashionable; 50c. quality by every standard.

Rotunda.

Girls' Frocks For Summer Reduced Now To be a bargain a purchase must be not only cheap but advantageous. These are advantageous offerings, because they're timely. What better time than this to cheapen Summer frocks?

Guimpe styles in exquisitely figured dimities, the typical Summer shades, carefully made, prettily trimmed in braid and embroidery. Sizes 6 to 14. Values up to $3.75. Your choice at

$1.75 Each

Guimpe styles in percales, dimities and lawns. Beautiful finish, attractive styles and trimmings. Values up to $5. Your choice at

$2.50 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Sheets and Pillow Cases Better sheets and pillow cases than the best known popular standard in the market. Large quantities in stock, but they'll go quickly, and they cannot be duplicated at nearly the same prices. They are made from a familiar first-class brand of goods. What brand? We promised the maker we wouldn't tell it. We call them the J. W. 2000 quality. But what does the name matter when you get the *best* at prices like these:

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES
At 12c.—45x36 in.; lowest price was 15c.
At 12c.—45X36 in.; lowest price was 15c.
At 13c.—45x38½ in.; lowest price was 16c.
At 15c.—50x38½ in.; lowest price was 18c.
BLEACHED SHEETS
At 50c.—81x90 in.; lowest price was 53c.
At 55c.—80x90 in.; lowest price was 58c.
At 59c.—90x99 in.; lowest price was 63c.

Fourth avenue.

Summer Gloves; Women's and Children's These gloves are freshness itself. Most of them have just arrived from the other side of the Atlantic.

They are exceedingly fine in quality, kid-perfect in fit, of the most fashionable and comfortable material and make. Thread varieties, beautifully finished and silk-bound; pearl clasps or buttons, new and pretty.

FOR CHILDREN
At 25c.—pair—Children's suede lisle thread gloves; durable and pretty; reduced from 50c.

FOR WOMEN
At 25c. pair—A new and very special lot of 4-button taffeta gloves, in fashionable gray tints.
At 25c. pair—All newly imported; suede lisle thread gloves; 4-button; reduced from 50c.
At 25c. pair—Cycling gloves, Newport style; canvas net backs and perforated mocha palms; in two shades of gray, black or white; were 75c.
At 50c. pair—Suede lisle thread gloves, in tans, grays, mode, white or black; four pearl clasps or buttons; especially fine quality; reduced from 75c.
At 50c. pair—Extra quality white wash chamois gloves, Tuxedo style; were $1.

Tenth street.

Wrappers—White and Colored These wrappers are comfortable and light enough to discount the exhaustion of hot days, and stylish and pretty enough to make you feel secure against surprises. All styles for all tastes,—from neat embroidery trimmings to elaborate lace and ribbon designs. These prices tell their story:

WHITE
At $1.75—Lawn; full front, fitted back, with two box plaits; turn-over collar; sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace; wide sash.
At $2—Sheer lawn; full front; 18 fine plaits at neck; back plaited from neck to waist; bretelles, collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; belt around waist.
At $3.75—Fine lawns; round yoke back and front of wide and narrow plaits; full front; back plaited from yoke to waist; embroidery ruffle around yoke and on neck and sleeves; ruffle on skirt.
At $5—White dimity; square yoke back and front; fine plaits and 2 rows of embroidery insertion; Watteau back, full front; slashed bretelles trimmed with embroidery insertion and narrow Valenciennes lace; wide ribbon around waist.
At $7.50—Fine lawns; full front, finely plaited back; V neck, large Berthe of fine plaits and point de Paris insertion running from waist to neck; wide lace edged sleeves; bow of satin ribbon at front and back of neck; wide satin ribbon around waist; plaited ruffle on skirt.

COLORED
At $1—Neat striped percales; yoke, square in back, pointed in front; plaited back; ruffle around yoke; yoke and collar edged with braid.
At $1.50—Neat striped lawns; square yoke back and front; bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
At $1.75—Sheer striped lawn; white yoke back and front; bretelles edged with dainty embroidery.
At $2.25—Pretty striped percales; yoke back and front; Watteau back and full front; slashed bretelles; collar and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery.
At $2.50—Neat light striped lawns; full front; Watteau back; double pointed caps over shoulders; collar and sleeves trimmed with dainty embroidery and neat wash braid.
Others, in fine materials, elaborately trimmed, up to $10.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Brilliant and Timely To-day's Jewelry Offer A glittering and worthy selection of special Summer-time jewelry at prices to meet your own favor on a table on the Tenth Street aisle to-day. Articles of use and beauty; many of them to be found here only; none to be found anywhere at our prices:—

At 25c.—Crystal fan chains with heart pendants.
At 50c., usually $1—Pearl fan chains.
At 75c.—Pearl fan chains; formerly $1.50.
At 15c. each—A large assortment of sterling silver and silver gilt belt pins; were 25c.
At 50c. each—A full line of imported brooches in sterling silver; formerly $1 each.
At 25c. each—Tie chains in gilt, with crystal and fancy gilt ends.
At 50c. each—Crystal waist sets.
At 25c. each—Waists sets in gold plate, black or coral.

In conjunction with this sale, a noteworthy offering of useful shell goods. In imitation, of course:

At 25c. and 50c. each—A very large assortment of women's side, chignon, Empire and pompadour combs; special values.
At 25c. each—Shell braid clasps.
At 25c. a box—Shell hair pins.
At 15c. a box—A smaller size of these hair pins.
At 5c. each—Braid clasps.

One Hundred More Road Flyers We wish there were three times the number, but we can't get them as fast as you wish them, in fact, it is getting to be a difficult thing to get them at all.

This hundred consists altogether of men's models; 22 and 24-in. frames.

Sixteen Dollars

Bicycle cheapness can scarcely go farther, for this is built as a $40 wheel. We know all about it and guarantee its good performance and reliability.

The Continental Bicycle at $25 is selling along swiftly and quietly. We talk little about it, because it needs little said of it. It is the best, biggest and handsomest $25 worth we have ever known. We ask $26.50 for the women's models.

Basement.

Boys' Madras Shirts, 50c. The one-dollar kind,—that means 50 per cent. reduction, not a small concession on a shirt that was called worth the dollar. The best makes in good colored madrases, to be worn with white collars. One pair of detachable cuffs accompanies each shirt. One hundred dozen in all, sizes 12 to 14 inclusive. Comely and durable, the most grateful kind of a purchase. You'll have to hurry for them.

50c. Each

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

Another Delicious New Sweetmeat A new and delicious sweetmeat in our candy store to-day,—Chocolate-covered Honey Taffy. Its ingredients are pure California honey, New Orleans molasses and sugar, prepared and pulled like the old-fashioned molasses taffy, and coated with chocolate. Try one piece, and you will try a dozen more.

20c. a Pound

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. KORTRIGHT INSANE.

Sheriff's Jury Declares Him Incapable of Managing His Affairs.

A Sheriff's jury, yesterday afternoon, after hearing the evidence of a number of physicians in the case of Gouverneur Kortright adjudged Kortright to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs. A committee of his person and estate will be appointed.

The inquisition, which was instituted on the petition of Mrs Kortright, was held in the County Court Building, and among the witnesses who testified were Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Lunacy; Dr. Charles F. Dana, in whose care Mr. Kortright had been, and Dr. Kline of Flushing, L. I.

The evidence went to show that Mr. Kortright was afflicted with a religious mania, and that he thought the Saviour was his brother. It was also shown that he had lost his memory and could not remember either his physicians or his friends.

A DRESSMAKER'S BILL CUT.

Mrs. Ah Foon, Wife of the Chinese Plunger, Defendant.

Curiosity was written upon the faces of the spectators in the Seventh District Court yesterday morning when Mrs. Edith Ah Foon was called before Judge Worcester to tell why she refused to pay Mrs. Emily Scarbell, a dressmaker of 221 East Sixty-ninth Street, a bill of $8 for a dress the latter had made for her. The spectators expected to see a full-blooded daughter of the celestial empire, or else one of the ordinary white women who frequent Chinatown. Instead they saw a pretty little blue-eyed woman of about twenty-two years step forward. Mrs. Ah Foon explained that the dress for which the bill had been presented was not well made, and proved that she was compelled to have it made over by another dressmaker at a cost of $5.

Judge Worcester decided that the dressmaker was entitled to $8, and this sum was turned over to the court by a dapper young Chinaman, who carried a pair of racing glasses slung over his shoulder. He is George Ah Foon, a Chinese merchant, who wears no cue, and who otherwise deports himself like an American. He dresses in the latest fashion, speaks English without an accent, and is well-known on the racetrack as the "Chinese Plunger." He always bets with the bookmakers "on the nod." His wagers run frequently into the thousands, and at Aqueduct last year he "scorched" the betting ring when Tanis won at a long price.

Death of an Old Baseball Player.

Andrew H. Mills, the third baseman of the old champion Eckford Baseball team of Williamsburg died on Wednesday. Mr. Mills was sixty-one years old, and a retired policeman. His death was due to heart disease. He was one of the organizers of the Eckford baseball team, which was formed in 1859, and it was he who introduced Alfred Beath, now of the Philadelphia team, on the diamond. He retired from the police force fifteen years ago. As policeman he participated in the famous bread riots.

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

Prof. Butler Talks Politics to Ann Arbor Students.

"BOSS" SYSTEM ARRAIGNED

Party Organizations Should Be Maintained, but Business Must Be Divorced from Politics.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 22.—Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University delivered the commencement address at the University of Michigan to-day, his subject being "The Education of Public Opinion." In the course of his address he said:

"For the conduct of public business the party system has been devised and slowly perfected, until in England and in the United States it has reached a high degree of organization and efficiency. Its influence in shaping, in controlling, and in expressing public opinion is so enormous that it deserves most careful consideration.

"Political parties had their origin in personal interests which it was desired to transform into public policies, and they are very far from having lost that characteristic to-day. Yet they, and they alone, make popular government possible, and the individual has a duty toward them which is neither fulfilled nor commuted by the denunciation of party abuses or by cynical contempt for party limitations and shortcomings. Men must co-operate, and to co-operate for political purposes is to be a member of a political party. One may be a member of a party formally, and so hope to exercise some influence upon its policies, or he may support it generally without professing allegiance to its public declarations or loyalty to its leaders. In the latter case, he destroys almost all chance of being heard concerning constructive policies and measures and in return gains perhaps something in the power of free and destructive criticism, although I think this, on the whole, doubtful. In any event, he makes, in my judgment, a distinct sacrifice, and impairs his influence as a factor in shaping public opinion.

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

"I assent cordially to the doctrine that a political party is a means, and not an end, and to the claim that the upright and conscientious citizen will at times be forced to separate himself from his party associations because of his objections to some party policy or to some party representative. But I hold that this ought to be an unusual and abnormal act, and never taken without due regard for a sense of proportion and after careful weighing of the probable influence of the act upon remote, as well as upon immediate, ends. It is not infrequently good judgment in politics to bear those ill we have rather than fly to others that we know not of.

"As a practical matter, it has been a distinct gain to our American politics that during the past twenty years there have been influential individuals and groups, and influential journals, which have professed and acted upon a policy of independence of party. This is particularly true where has been discovered that basest device of partisans, an open or concealed alliance of the party organizers of both parties against political virtue and disinterested public service. In such a case, a guerrilla warfare on behalf of virtue and decency is about all that is possible, and it ought always to be waged unceasingly.

"The inveterate independent does a public service so long as his independence is certainly based on principle and is without suspicion of personal feeling. He must, however, resign himself to being effective only through criticism, and at the risk of his critical habit becoming censoriousness and querulousness. The public quickly resents either. If he is able, now and then, to accomplish any constructive work in the field of legislation, his agent will prove to have been either the political party he has lately left or the political party he has not yet joined.

THE INDEPENDENTS' STRENGTH.

"But an extension of the policy of acting in small, indefinite, swiftly evaporating groups, outside of the large party organizations and in opposition to them, would be a distinct loss and a danger to our political system. An independent vote which must be reasoned with and convinced, and which is able to turn the scale of success now in one direction and now in another, is a most admirable political stimulant. It spurs the parties on to their best efforts and exerts an influence out of all proportion to its numbers. Yet to disintegrate political parties in the interest of cross-voting of all kinds and on all occasions would be disastrous. To see to what it would lead one has only to watch the kaleidoscopic changes in the Government of France, based upon successive votes in the Chamber of Deputies, or to recall the intrigues by which Bismarck was accustomed to build up a parliamentary majority in the Reichstag. In this matter, as in others, it is not wise to overlook the saying of Aristotle, in his 'Politics': 'Two principles have to be kept in view, what is possible, what is becoming; at these every man ought to aim.' To fail to see the possible in politics in the pursuit of the becoming is to forbid accomplishment. Such a one is like the Horatian rustic 'Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis; at ille labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum.'

"On the other hand, to fail to see the becoming in clutching at the possible is to fall into the habit of opportunism, of shifting compromise, which can only end by reducing principle to interest. The true spirit of compromise, as marked off from the spurious, will consider, with Aristotle, both the possible and the becoming, and it will be manifested by 'a wise suspense in forming opinions, a wise reserve in expressing them, and a wise tardiness in trying to realize them.'

THE BOSS SYSTEM IS PERNICIOUS.

"Political parties like armies need leaders, and leaders develop for them. Whether the leader be competent, patriotic, and responsible, or ignorant, selfish, and irresponsible, depends upon circumstances. In the latter case, he is that now familiar and ominous product of our political system, the boss, of which public opinion cannot too soon take proper account. Where the boss is most powerful we may observe in practical operation a system of government which is unknown to our laws and which, under the fair forms of democracy, has reverted to oligarchy of the most brutal and grasping type.

"It bullies the weak, overawes the timid, bribes the ambitious, and buys outright the stubborn opponent who shrewdly takes that way of making himself valuable to it. A boss never leads; he drives. The distinction between a political leader and a political boss is perfectly clear. The leader studies only the public good and party success as contributing toward it. He draws to himself the strongest, the wisest, and the best of those who bear his party's name. He urges forward talent and capacity; he represses presuming ignorance and self-seeking. He rests his case upon his capacity to persuade and to convince the people. By sheer intellectual strength and vigor of will he attracts men to him and to his policies. So Hamilton and Jefferson, so Lincoln and Douglas, so Gladstone.

"The political boss, on the other hand, is below the horizon from which the public good is visible. Party success is his highest aim, and party success is interpreted in terms of his personal supremacy. He surrounds himself with the weak and the obedient, with those whose conscience is held safe prisoner behind the bars of ambition and of desire for gain. He bases his hope of victory upon effective political machinery, upon a lavish expenditure of money, and upon promises of preferment. His arguments are alternately exhortations and threats. If victorious, his first thought is the aggrandizement and enrichment of himself and his family, and, if possible, of some of the more important of his followers. If defeated, he is at once in secret communication with his triumphant adversary for such share of the spoils as will serve to support him and his until the next contest occurs. More than one State and not a few cities can frame a particular visage in this outline.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

"What is to be done with the boss?

"First, try to understand why he exists. The boss is the joint product of two factors—the checks and balances in our constitutional system and the modern alliance of business and politics.

"A written constitution is a device to fix man's political judgment and to protect it from his political passions. Our own Constitution may well be called marvelous, in view of what the century has seen. But its structure, particularly as imitated in the several Commonwealths, while making parties necessary, has also made it easy for them to be abused. Mr. Ford, in his interesting book on the 'Rise and Growth of American Politics,' has laid proper emphasis upon this much neglected fact, and so helps us to see clearly that something more than ordinary human perversity is at work in producing the boss. 'The influence molding all the conceptions, the idea regulating all the contrivances of those ardent politicians and able young lawyers who frame the Constitution, intent upon obtaining some practical result to their labors, was the Whig doctrine of checks and balances of authority through distribution of the powers of government.'

"Unrestrained power and undivided responsibility were therefore lodged nowhere. The shadows of decaying absolutism were still dark and fearful. So it happened that in the Constitution the central power was checked by power in the Commonwealths; the Executive by power in the Legislature. Without some unifying force this machinery would work with difficulty, if at all. There were many clashes and much criminination and recrimination while precedents were being made and policies established. Political parties grew up to provide, outside of the legal framework of government, the initiative, the control, and the responsibility for which no adequate Constitutional provision was made.

"So it hapens that the people have created for themselves extra-Constitutional assemblies and conventions, constituted according to party rules and respecting party beliefs, in which are framed the declarations of policy, which are then submitted to the voters for arbitrament. In this respect the United States is far in advance of Great Britain, where party policies are still largely framed, as was once the case here, by legislative representatives.

ORGANIZATIONS MUST EXIST.

"No mind can picture the chaos that would result if county officers, State officers, and National officers acted as each might will, without harmony of principle or unity of plan. One would defy another, Executive would antagonize Legislature and Legislature Executive; the wheels of government would either stop, or they would revolve with a rapidity which would enable their revolution to be recognized as such in the historical sense. What force or power acts as governor on all this complicated machinery, regulates its speed, brings about harmony of its parts, and so effectiveness in its operations? I answer, party organization. As extra-Constitutional as the British Cabinet, it is, like that body, the power which directs and controls the Government.

"That which the framers of the Constitution would not permit in the Government has grown up outside of it. This is the real basis for the peculiar place occupied by the American political parties, and it ought never to be lost sight of in estimating the meaning, the abuses, and the necessary limitations of party action.

CIVIL SERVICE SHOULD PREVAIL.

"But these powerful party organizations, with their abundant opportunities for advancement to power and to fame, have attracted the ambition of men whose aims and methods are not worthy ones. Such men are the raw material for the boss, be it in ward, city, county, or State. To manufacture the finished boss out of this raw material requires the possession of something—power or patronage—which may be sold. Public offices were the first valuable counters in the game; public privileges are the second. The principle of civil service reform must be so pressed forward and extended that the public offices shall be torn from the grasp of the boss and his office-holding oligarchy and returned to the people, to be allotted to worthy candidates, of whatever political creed, on the basis of merit alone. This is the only possible principle which is consistent with democracy.

FRANCHISE SALES ARE PROFITABLE.

"Just now the sale of public privileges is proving more profitable than the peddling of offices. This is due to the close alliance between business and politics which has grown up in this country since the civil war, and which has been helped on amazingly by the necessity of securing legislative sanction and administrative protection for the thousand and one large enterprises of a semi-public character which have developed all over the country, but particularly in and about the rapidly growing centres of population. These enterprises are very profitable; they begin to make returns at once. Men of affairs are eager to embark upon them; they will be a public benefit.

"What more stimulating to a Legislature than the hint that the projectors of a given undertaking, for which a public franchise is asked, are good party men, and what return more natural on their part than a handsome contribution for campaign purposes to the boss who has dropped the hint? These are business methods in politics, and they are far more dangerous to freedom than the more overt and dramatic forms of treason. The one question which should never be heard in pure politics is the same question which should never be heard in a university; it is the business man's question, Will it pay? Ask is it right, is it just, is it wise, is it necessary; but never ask, Will it pay?

HOW JUDGES ARE MADE.

"Let me cite an interesting example of the working of this business principle in politics. The scene is laid in New York, where a legislative committee is making inquiry concerning some aspects of the Municipal Government. In the witness chair sits Richard Croker, a private citizen in the eye of the law, but, in fact, the unchallenged monarch of a community of three and a half millions of people:

"'Then we have this,' Mr. Moss (counsel for the investigating committee) suggested, 'that you participate in the selection of Judges before they are elected, and then participate in emolument that comes of their judicial proceedings?'

"'Yes, Sir,' Mr. Croker answered.

"'And it goes into your pocket?'

"'Yes; that is my own money,' the witness asserted.

"'And the nomination of the Judges by Tammany Hall in this city is almost equivalent to an election, is it not?' Mr. Moss asked.

"'Yes.'

"'So that if you have a controlling voice in the affairs of your party and secure the nomination of true men you may be sure that at least the Real Estate Exchange and in the firm of Meyer & Croker you will, as a true Democrat, get some of the patronage?'

"'We expect them at least to be friendly,' Mr. Croker answered, deprecatingly.

"'And get a part of the patronage?'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'So you are working for your own pocket?'

"'All the time, and you, too,' the Tammany leader answered in a firm tone.

"'Then it is not a matter of wide statesmanship or patriotism altogether with you, but it is wide statesmanship, patriotism, and personal gain mixed up?' Mr. Moss remarked.

"'It is 'to the victor belongs the spoils,' was the only reply Mr. Croker could make, but it was brimful of meaning.'

"This is likely long to remain the locus classicus as to the relation between modern politics and modern business. Its principle is of wide application; its extraordinary features are its brutal frankness, its naïve unconsciousness of wrong-doing, and the fact that the offices whose control is avowed ought to be the most sacred in our entire Government, those of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The less of such 'business' that we have in politics, the longer we shall have any politics to engage in.

EFFECTS ON PUBLIC OPINION.

"In this brief discussion, it is quite impossible to follow the formation of public opinion through its various phases. The part played by the press, by the pulpit, and by the platform, each needs study. The fact that men act frequently not as individuals but as groups, in taking part in determining the policy of a still larger group, is of great significance and of much practical importance. The so-called labor vote, the Grand Army vote, the Irish vote, and other groups, are cajoled and humored because of this fact. Many members of such a group have already abdicated any independence they may have possessed in joining it, and are thenceforward counted as part of the faithful following of a group leader, who trades and sells or stampedes his followers as circumstances may determine. The effect of increasing toleration is also very marked. It aids in securing that full hearing and that suspension of judgment which always make for wisdom of decision and for sanity of action.

"But I have now set out the main facts to which I desired to direct attention. My argument has aimed to show the necessary dependence of individual well-being upon social and political health, the responsibility which rests upon every individual to promote that health, and of the factors, individual and party, which are at work in the process. That the party system has a stable foundation, and that the parties have just claims upon us, I hold most strongly. That the system is, and perhaps always will be, liable to abuse, is self-evident.

"That the boss must at all hazards be displaced for the leader goes without saying. To accomplish this, the first step is relentless boss punishment at the polls. The second step is to take away his capital by establishing a reformed and democratic civil service and by putting a stop to his ability to dispose of public privileges for personal or for party gain. The third step is to relegate business principles to business, and to confine politics to ends properly political.

"All this again comes back to the point from which we started, the individual citizen. There is no trench in which he may hide, no bomb-proof to which the weapons of responsibility will not follow him. Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest? If not, you are a bad citizen and a corrupter, however innocent of public opinion. If so, the standard which you set is a high one, worthy of imitation by your neighbor. You are doing something to educate public opinion."

THE AGITATORS IN CUBA.

Publications at Havana Which Seek to Arouse Distrust of the American Policy Among the Natives.

HAVANA, June 22.—Gen. Enrique Collazo, who was a member of the staff of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, and who, from time to time, has attacked the American military administration through the press of Havana, to-day denounced the Cubans for accepting money from the United States, and calls them "cowards" for doing so. He says:

"Dignity should come before the calls of the stomach. What we want is that the interveners should conduct themselves as the American people at large desire, and not in accordance with the wishes of those, here and in Washington, who are seeking personal enrichment through lucrative negotiations.

"Let the Administration define a policy that will enable us to know what to do to-day and in the future, and then act in accord with its spirit. The American people recognize the truth in the report of Gen. Miles and disregard Gen. Alger's greed. Let us speak out candidly and truthfully, telling what we consider our duty and our right. The Spaniards dominated here for four centuries without de-Cubanizing us. Let us not become Americanized to-day."

The English edition of La Lucha says editorially to-day: "Gov. Gen. Brooke is in a position to secure information as to the conditions and needs of the Cubans from the most reliable sources, and his statement with reference to the reports of brigandage in the island, cabled last week to The Associated Press, shows that he has learned the truth concerning our people. He may be slow to act, but developments almost invariably show that he has carefully considered all aspects of the question before finally deciding upon it. The Administration at Washington should be guided by him rather than by the interested reports of speculators. The Cubans do not want immediate independence. They merely desire the announcement of a definite policy and an assurance from President McKinley that there will be no repudiation by the United States of the promises originally made."

ARMY BOARD ON TYPHOID.

Report Will Say that Dust and Flies Carry Germs of Disease.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The board appointed by the War Department to study the distribution of typhoid fever in army camps expects to complete its report by the end of July.

The report will indicate that the water supply had practically little to do with the spread of typhoid. The appearance and spread of the disease, the report will say, indicates that it was transmitted through the atmosphere by the wind carrying about dust containing the dried germs of typhoid and by the agency of flies. The report of a certain British medical officer with one of the English expeditionary forces where there was an epidemic of camp typhoid, in spite of the fact that the troops used only distilled water, will be quoted.

This board is the first that has ever been appointed to study the propagation of disease in army camps by the history of individual regiments. The board has gone further, however, taking the company as the unit and tracing the history of all intestinal disorders and all cases of malaria and fever of every sort that appear on the sick report. Owing to the fact that some of the regiments were alleged to be infected with typhoid fever germs before coming to the large camps, it has been necessary to trace their history back to their State camps, and even to trace the history of individuals before they entered the service.

Sampson's Ships Returning to Newport

BOSTON, June 22.—Admiral Sampson's squadron—the flagship New York and battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas—sailed for Newport at 9 o'clock this morning.

IMBECILE TAKEN FROM HOME.

Gerry Agent Removes Staten Island Woman, but Mother Gets Her Back.

Olive Augusta Stone, the daughter of Mrs. Seth Bradley Stone of 11 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary yesterday by James Allen, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and later to her home again by her mother. She is thirty years old and an imbecile. When Allen took her in charge he thought that she was about fifteen years old, as she appears to be but a child.

The woman has been an imbecile from birth, and her mother, being in good circumstances, refused to allow her to be removed to an institution. Agent Allen had some difficulty in taking the girl from her home. Her relatives did not want to give her up, but Allen insisted.

The imbecile woman was born in Natal, South Africa. When the family moved to the United States Mrs. Stone went to Tompkinsville, where she built a cottage on Central Avenue, in which a room was specially constructed in the basement for the girl. The room was six feet square. It was laid out in the basement because the girl could not climb stairs, and if she had been on an upper floor she would have been in danger of falling down stairs. Her mother would not even give her a bed to sleep in, fearing that she would fall out.

Mrs. Stone's neighbors knew of the existence of the imbecile. Some years ago one of them who believed that the girl was not being properly cared for brought the matter into court, but the case was dismissed. Recently some one reported the case to Allen.

After the imbecile had been removed the Stone family threatened to prosecute Allen for his act and he sought the support of his society, but his action was repudiated and he was told that the society would not interfere.

Allen then went to the North Shore police and filed a complaint, alleging ill-treatment and lack of care of an imbecile. No warrant or summons has as yet been issued against Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. Morse, the matron of the infirmary, said that the imbecile was in good condition. Mrs. Stone called later for her and the girl was surrendered to her at once.

Drought Destroys Cattle Ranges.

DENVER, Col., June 22.—According to reports received by Secretary Martin of the National Live Stock Association, continued drought has nearly destroyed all the large Colorado ranges. Hundreds of cattle and sheep are reported dying in the San Luis Valley, Northern New Mexico, parts of Oklahoma, the Indian Nations, Western Kansas, and Southern Utah also report the ranges almost bare, and it is feared the loss of cattle will be heavy.

Wm Vogel & Son

Trade Is Startled

By this sale. No Wonder. Men with clear judgment are hastening by the hundreds to this store, to get

$15, $16, $18, $20 or $25.00 Men's Summer Suits for $11.75.

This is a sale of broken lots, with three or four, perhaps a dozen, Suits in each lot. Every Suit is fresh and nobby, being made by us for this season's trade. These suits were good sellers at $15.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, but now they're traveling like the proverbial hot cakes, at

$11.75

Your Vacation demands a new suit. The chance is here told you. Will you act to-day? Procrastination is dangerous—extremely so in this present case.

Our imported pleated bosom new style Negligée Shirts, are in great demand with the best dressers **$2.00**

Broadway and Houston St.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it proves a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS.

Architects Who Are to Compete for the Design Receive the Government's Specifications.

The plans and specifications which are to serve as a guide for the architects who will compete for the privilege of designing the new Custom House on the Bowling Green site, have been forwarded to the various firms and individuals who may compete, by James Knox Taylor, the supervising architect, representing the Government in the matter. There are some twenty possible contestants, but it is uncertain whether all who have signified their intention to compete will do so. The contestants have till Sept. 15 to submit their plans. The appropriation for the new building, including the architect fee of 5 per cent., and exclusive of the land, is $3,000,000.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday evening that the plans issued by Mr. Taylor were only tentative, and that the successful architect not only might have a different set of plans entirely, but would probably have to spend several weeks in the present Custom House working over the matter of the interior arrangement before his plans could be finished in every respect. "We shall use all of our $3,000,000 appropriation," said he.

The plans of the supervising architect comprise a ground floor area of 54,000 square feet, including a large rectangular court in the centre. The basement is to be flush with the street level, and besides the basement there are to be six stories. The appropriation does not allow any more than six. The court extends through the second story, and from the third story upward the building rises in shape like a "U," with the open space between the two wings of the building facing Bridge Street. The building is to extend on State Street for 287,398 feet; on Bridge Street for 268,795 feet; on Bowling Green for 192,227 feet, and on Whitehall Street for 281,896 feet.

On the ground floor or basement are the testing room of the Inspector of Steam Vessels, a room for the use of the Custodian's Department, and the boiler, dynamo, and engine rooms. The most notable feature of the first floor is the location of the Post Office Branch P, on the Bridge Street side. There is allotted for it 8,000 square feet of space.

On this same floor are the rooms for the special agents, the gaugers, weighers, and Inspectors of Returns of the Surveyor's Department, and the quarters for the first division. The main offices of the Collector and the Surveyor, as well as the quarters for the Second and Third Divisions are on the second floor. Here also is the Civil Service room. On the fourth floor are the main office of the Naval Officer, and the quarters of the Fourth Division. The Eleventh Division takes up most of the fourth floor. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions have quarters on the sixth floor.

COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTIONS.

Clearing House Committee Not to Change the Rules.

It is not likely that any change will be made in the rules governing the collection of country checks which went into effect April 3, with the assent of the Clearing House Committee and the Clearing House Association. When the rules went into effect it was intended that they should receive a trial of three months. This term expires July 3.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday it was practically decided to continue the rules without change. The Clearing House Committee has, however, power after the expiration of the first quarter of enforcement to change the rules without action by the Clearing House Association. It may place Philadelphia on the one-tenth of 1 per cent. change list.

William A. Nash President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, said that the change in the method of collecting checks had been found a success and generally popular. There have been no disciplinary measures taken against any member of the association for violating the check collection rules. It is generally conceded that the interpretation of the rules which permitted the "bunching" of checks, and which was promulgated on the eve of the going into force of the new regulations, went far to allay hostility to them.

A New Soda Ash Factory for Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, June 22.—The largest soda ash factory in the United States is to be erected at Barberton, this county, by capitalists identified with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. The corporation will be chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $3,000,000. The plant will employ 500 men.

Roanoke Railroad Man Kills Himself.

ROANOKE, Va., June 22.—Samuel M. Woodward, chief clerk in the office of General Passenger Agent Beville of the Norfolk and Western Railway, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself while sitting at his desk in his office. The bullet passed through the brain causing instant death. No reason for the act is assigned.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

...Gained 50 Lbs.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "Have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs. and is strong and healthy."

...Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

YOUNG WOMEN GRADUATED

Normal College Holds Its Thirtieth Annual Commencement.

FOUR HUNDRED GET DIPLOMAS

Helen Gray Cone, Who Succeeds the Late A. H. Dundon, First Woman to Hold a Professorship.

The Normal College of the City of New York celebrated its thirtieth annual commencement in the college chapel yesterday morning, when 400 young women were graduated. President Thomas Hunter presided, and addresses were made by Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Graduation essays were read by Aidna Van Orden, Elsie Skannel, and Elizabeth M. Prew. Hannah M. Kuttner was Salutatorian and Elenor Mary Fowler Valedictorian. Music was furnished by the graduating class in chorus and by the Glee Club.

The addresses of both Mr. Little and Mr. Van Hoesen dealt with the growth of the college during the last thirty years, and its present and past influence on the State's public schools. Mr. Van Hoesen announced, in behalf of the Trustees, the election of Helen Gray Cone, class of '76, to the Professorship of English in the place of the late Prof. A. H. Dundon. Miss Cone is the first woman who has held a professorship in the college. Announcement was also made of a prize of $40 offered for proficiency in French as a memorial to William Wood by his daughter.

The class honor prizes were distributed by Mr. Van Hoesen. The list follows:

Normal Department.

OTTENDORFER GOLD MEDAL, for proficiency in German, Valerie Chlupsa. Honorable Mention—Maria Louise Baertz, Sophie Helene Halfman, Cecilia Augusta Cohen.

OTTENDORFER SILVER MEDAL, for greatest progress in German, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Eva Cohen, Isabel Louise Conde.

KELLY SILVER MEDAL, for methods of teaching, Hannah Miriam Kuttner.

KELLY BRONZE MEDAL, for methods of teaching, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Emma Skinner, Elsie Skanneli, Jeannette E. Blum, Katherine A. O'Brien, Regina Thoesen, Stella Schonfeld.

KANE GOLD MEDAL, for natural science, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Stella Schonfeld, Katherine A. O'Brien.

WILSON G. HUNT GOLD MEDAL, for Latin, Lillian Kreisler. Honorable Mention—Katherine A. O'Brien, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Hannah R. Marks.

HENRI MAILLARD PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Hannah R. Marks. Honorable Mention—Harriett Goldstein, Anna J. Partington, Elizabeth T. Well.

WILLIAM WOOD MEMORIAL PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Katherine A. O'Brien. Honorable Mention—Sadie Makler, Jeannette Ethel Blum, Minnie Schwartz.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIM PRIZE, (gold watch,) for English literature, Katherine A. O'Brien. Honorable Mention—Cecilia Cohen, Lillian Kreisler, M. Helene Kyle, Esther Lion.

Academic Department.

ADOLPH KUTTROFF PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for proficiency in German, Marie Theresa Foerster. Honorable Mention—Hermine H. Schroeder, Lena Kantrowitz, Florence Hunzinger.

ALBERT TAG PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in German, Ethel Mary Sheerin and Mary Elenor Fowler. Honorable Mention—Helen Richards, Helen L. Bates.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT PRIZE, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Mary Josephine Molloy. Honorable Mention—Esther G. Bourke, Sophie Gertrude Levene, Camilla Spitz, Alice Louise Rostetter.

NEW YORK FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Edna S. Michels. Honorable Mention—Mary M. Fay, Olga Mara, Anna Rothschild, M. Edith Turner.

COMMISSIONER HENRY A. ROGERS PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogics, Edna S. Michels, Honorable Mention—Mary J. Molloy, Annie M. Hoffman, Florence E. Strickland, Camilla Spitz.

PRIZE IN MEMORY OF ADOLPH L. SANGER, (books to the valedictorian,) Elenor Mary Fowler.

JOSEPH FETTRECH PRIZE, ($50 in gold,) for mathematics, Mary Josephine Molloy and Ethel Marie Sheerin. Honorable Mention—Edna Sophie Michels, Esther Gertrude Bourke, Minnie Eardenson.

PRIZES OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS.

LIBBIE VAN ARSDALE MEMORIAL PRIZE, for progress in music, Edna S. Michels. Honorable Mention—Alice N. Dithridge, Mary Elenor Fowler, Mary J. Molloy.

HERMAN RIDDER GERMAN COMPOSITION PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) Sadie Boehm. Honorable Mention—Laura I. Willard, Marie T. Foerster, Valerie Chlupsa.

CHARLES C. WEHRUM PRIZE, ($25 in gold,) best essay on patriotism, Aidna Van Orden. Honorable Mention—Elizabeth Prew, Katherine Murray.

BERNARD COHEN PRIZE, ($40 in gold,) for English composition, Elizabeth Mary Prew. Honorable Mention—Aidna Van Orden, Bertha May Gardner, Annie Myra Hoffman.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN PRIZE, ($25 in gold,) for history, Mary Elenor Fowler. Honorable Mention—Lillian Kreisler, Mary Josephine Molloy, Anna Cecilia Cahalan.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, prizes given by Mrs. Miles Standish—First prize, $50 in gold, Elsie Skannel; second prize, $30 in gold, Aidna Van Orden; third prize, $20 in gold, Margaret Shortell.

HONOR STUDENTS.

Helen Louise Bates, Jeannette E. Blum, Sadie Boehm, Esther Gertrude Bourke, Anna Cecilia Cahalan, Mabel Gertrude Compton, Minnie Eardenson, Elenor Mary Fowler, Myra Esther Grigg, Lillian Elizabeth Grinberg, Carrie Evangeline Keys, Lillian Kreisler, Hannah Miriam Kuttner, Edna Sophie Michels, Mary Josephine Molloy, Florence Phyllis O'Sullivan, Alice Louise Rostetter, Stella Schonfeld, Ethel Marie Sheerin, Florence Elizabeth Strickland, Grace Cochrane Titus, Margaret Edith Turner, Aidna Van Orden.

Prizes of books offered by the Board of Education were given to the best scholars in each section of the different classes. The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America" by the graduating class. A complete list of the graduates follows:

Academic Department.

A C.

Bainton, Gertrude M.	Kommel, Yetta.
Bourke, Esther G.	Ludewig, Josephine E.
Cohen, Sadie Harriet.	Martens, Theresa L.
Drucker, Maud Helen.	Michels, Edna Sophie.
Eagleson, Jessica R.	Milius, Helen Wolf.
Eardenson, Minnie.	Neike, Edith Beatrice.
Ehrenberg, Leonora.	Ode, Charlotte.
Geyer, Elsa Lydia.	Odell, Genevieve Lane.
Goodrich, Grace L. C.	O'Sullivan, Florence P.
Grigg, Myra Esther.	Palmer, Elizabeth Mae.
Grinberg, Lillian E.	Raefle, Verone Beatrice.
Gunpert, Jessie S.	Ritzer, Isabella Bertha.
Gunn, Ellen Veronica.	Rothschild, Anna Julia.
Haaker, Etta L. W.	Smith, Marguerite.
Harris, Edith Louise.	Spitz, Camilla.
Harris, Julia Eliza.	Straus, Adlena.
Hess, Luise Edith.	Strickland, Florence E.
Hildebrand, Emily A.	Striker, Annie Ives.
Hirsch, Florence Meta.	Tamsen, Elsa.
Hoffman, Amie Myra.	Titus, Grace Cochrane.
Hopkins, Mary Brace.	Turner, Margaret Edith.

B C.

Anderson, Loretto C.	Jennings, Lou Lyon.
Ast, Henriette.	Jones, Mary Laurette.
Atkinson, Eleanor A.	Kantrowitz, Lena.
Bates, Helen Louise.	Keys, Carrie E.
Boehm, Sadie.	Kleifoth, Louise Marie.
Bren, Marie Schley.	Lawrence, Clara M.
Bryan, Adelaide E.	Lewine, Jennie M.
Cochrane, Emma Jane.	McClain, Harriet Belle.
Compton, Mabel G.	Murray, Katherine C.
Creegan, Gertrude M.	Neumann, Amy.
Deignan, Margaret M.	Prew, Elizabeth Mary.
Dithridge, Alice Nobel.	Quinn, Mary Cecilia.
Dithridge, Harriet L.	Rea, Jennie Augustine.
Fay, Mary Margaret.	Richards, Helen.
Foerster, Marie T.	Rostetter, Alice Louise.
Fowler, Mary Elenor.	Schroeder, Hermine H.
Friedman, Kate.	Sheerin, Ethel Marie.
Guild, Josie H.	Speckel, Helene H.
Hamill, Jeannette.	Stadle, Ida Marie.
Hoag, Edith Josephine.	Walsh, Mary Helena.
Hudson, Anna E.	Weeks, Zadia Leslie.
Hunzinger, Florence.	Westcott, Florence I.

C C.

Baumann, Lillian G.	Marx, Olga.
Baumann, Louise E.	Molloy, Mary Josephine.
Biate, Sophia.	Molqueen, Margaret S.
Bloomberg, Miriam C.	O'Connell, Julia V.
Cahalan, Anna Cecilia.	Ray, Anna Elizabeth.
Campbell, Mae Pauline.	Reinthaler, Carolyn A.
Colwell, Jean Frances.	Rhodes, Florence E.
Coughlin, Nora Frances.	Roussel, Martha N. J.
Elliff, Marcella Flavia.	Rumelin, Emily.
Gardiner, Bertha May.	Schaap, Flora.
Gennerich, Lydia.	Schulte, May C. A.
Green, Mary Veronica.	Singleton, Amy E.
Jones, Grace Hamilton.	Snively, Katharine C.
Knox, Katharine G.	Stryker, Blanche F.
Kraus, Bessie.	Thomas, Bessie.
Kraus, Leah Carrie.	Thompson, Jennie B.
Krivulin, Katharine.	Turk, Lillian.
Langdon, Ellen.	Van Orden, Aidna.
Leonard, Mary Frances.	Waldheimer, Blanche.
Levene, Sophie G.	Well, Mabel Lucille.
McCulloch, Bessie.	Wise, Julia Edith.
Mara, Dorothy.	Wright, Edith Janet.

Normal Department.

A.

Anderson, Marie E.	Lydon, Elizabeth Irene.
Banning, Rebecca F.	Lindo, Rebecca Evelyn.
Bartosek, Olga.	Lowry, Grace Edna.
Bauer, Katharine L.	MacNabb, Elizabeth.
Bernstein, Bessie Sheba.	Makler, Sadie.
Blum, Jeannette Ethel.	Marks, Hannah R.
Brownblatt, Annie J.	McEvoy, Katherine A.
Buntinx, Jenny V.	McGarrett, Mabel A.
Churchill, Florentine J.	Nicholson, Loretto A.
Cooper, Mabel Frances.	O'Brien, Katherine A.
Costello, Margaret J.	O'Connor, Anna F.
Cummings, Margaret C.	Parker, Virginia A.
Diller, Harriet Haskin.	Partington, Anne J.
Donnelly, Agnes Louise.	Prior, Lillian.
Ettelson, Celia.	Reed, Minnie
Farrell, Genevieve T.	Schoonmaker, Maude L.
Gardiner, Nellie M.	Sheehan, Marie G.
Goldstein, Harriet.	Sternberg, Ella.
Greenbank, Helen.	Taylor, Mary Edith.
Hedian, Charlotte G.	Thomson, Edythe.
Herman, Edith Viola.	Warts, Olive.
Hoymann, Mirian.	Weil, Elizabeth T.
Hull, Margaret Agnes.	Weiss, Beatrice L.
Kane, Mary Agnes.	Wilson, Imogene.
Kelly, Katherine Agnes.	Wolin, Eva.
Kirchoff, Katharine C.	

B.

Bargebuhr, Rose H.	Marsh, Henrietta E.
Bedell, Imogene F.	Martin, Elizabeth A.
Bittermann, J. V.	May, Lillian Blanche.
Blumenthal, Estelle.	Meyer, Carrie.
Clarke, Annie Ella.	Morrow, Maria McC.
Corrigan, Emma Mary.	Mott, Annarene M.
Crowley, Rose.	O'Brien, Mary Veronica.
Davidson, Rachel.	O'Neill, Ellen Margaret.
Draddy, Ellen B.	Penfield, Alma Lucille.
Durando, Veenie.	Perlowitz, Rachel.
Feath, Mary Isabella.	Phillips, Estelle.
Gillespie, Josephine.	Riordan, Katharine I.
Goggin, Jessie M.	Russell, Ada Murray.
Hart, Minnie Esther.	Schultz, Louise K.
Hynes, Marie Eugenie.	Schwartz, Minnie.
Kauffman, Doretta.	Sealy, Ruth Edna.
Kelsey, Ida Rose.	Shields, Katherine V.
Knobloch, Dora.	Shostac, Isabel.
Koref, Olga.	Skelly, Annie.
Lavelle, Ellen Maria.	Skinner, Emma Mabel.
Levy, Bertha.	Stevens, Edna Belle.
Levy, Isabel.	Straat, Anna Augusta.
Levett, Annie Monica.	Straus, Rita.
Mahoney, Agnes G.	Touhey, Annie Estelle.
Mahoney, Mary K.	Watson, Florence May.
Mangan, Katherine A.	Willis, Marie Cecelia.

C.

Abeles, Rita B.	Maguire, M. C.
Andrews, Mercedes M.	Mahoney, Essie L.
Berger, Grace Ray.	McCreedy, Helen M.
Berrick, Hannah M.	Mendel, Emma E.
Bock, Irma Sibyl.	Miller, Blanche R.
Bowe, Mary Agatha.	Molyneaux, Alice V.
Boyle, Elizabeth H.	Mullins, Ellen G.
Coyle, Margaret M.	Nickerson, Susie Ellen.
Creeden, Helen V.	Porter, Catherine M.
Davies, Jane Wallace.	Quinn, Anna.
Derby, Helen Bulkley.	Rhodes, Sara Elizabeth.
Eglinton, Jennie.	Rosenthal, Cecilia.
Fox, Henrietta Louise.	Schoenstein, Hattie A.
Freund, Rose.	Segura, Anita.
Grosen, Esther Sophia.	Shortell, Margaret M.
Haggerty, Alice Irene.	Sinclair, Janet.
Hanbury, Katharine M.	Skannell, Elsie.
Henschel, Florence S.	Sohl, Katherine E.
Kaufman, Grace.	Totten, Isabella.
Kirk, Sarah Elizabeth.	Trier, Elizabeth.
Klein, Estelle.	Vincent, Catharine A.
Kurinsky, Rose.	Vos, Clara Martha.
Kyle, Margaret Helene.	Walsh, Lillie Agnes.
Levy, Corinne G.	Weirman, Blanche.
Levy, Etta Saxe.	Weinstein, Annie.
Linke, Frances.	Wolf, Stella.
MacKenzie, J. M.	Wright, Bessie Patrie.

D.

Altheimer, Augusta.	Hammargren, Selma.
Arendt, Mary Sophie.	Harrower, Jessie A. G.
Backman, Emily.	Ireland, Margaret.
Barbe, Frances.	Kastenbein, Anna R.
Bernstein, Pauline V.	Kelley, Jeannette A.
Block, Ida Edith.	Kerrigan, Katharine J.
Breisacher, Dorothea L.	Klein, Rose Helen.
Burke, Lillian Rose.	Kuttner, Hannah M.
Burke, Mary Frances.	Leining, Laura M.
Cahn, Lillian.	Lion, Esther.
Chlupsa, Valerie.	Lustgarten, Dora.
Cohen, Eva.	McGrath, Mathilda S.
Cohen, Sara Fredrika.	McKeon, Emma V.
Cohn, Emma.	Murray, Anne Josina.
Conde, Isabel Louise.	Nieman, Dorothy L.
Dunbar, Anna Matilde.	O'Meara, Cecile Agnes.
Dunne, Lillian I. M.	Radford, Alice Loretta.
Elbe, Florence Edith.	Ryan, Elizabeth V.
Feeley, Anna Veronica.	Schuhr, Marie Louise.
Fernald, Laura.	Scott, Florence Mabel.
Frank, Henrietta.	Short, Mary Cecilia.
Gainsborg, Jennie.	Slattery, Eloise.
Gilmore, Mary Lillian.	Stewart, Isabel A.
Goldberg, Frances.	Wancket, Ida Louise.
Goldschmidt, Rachel.	Willard, Laura Isabel.

E.

Asher, Julia.	Kreisler, Lillian.
Baertz, Maria Louise.	Kurzman, Fannie.
Bliss, Elizabeth Anna.	Loewel, Adelaide L.
Bockstoever, Julia C.	McCaffrey, Rebecca.
Brown, Charlotte G.	McCourt, Anna V.
Browne, Mary Barbara.	McGovern, Mary V.
Byrnes, Sophronia W.	McGuire, Genevieve V.
Cohen, Cecilia Augusta.	Meyer, Estelle Frank.
Cohn, Fannie.	Moffitt, Florence M.
Cohn, Florence.	Moses, Josephine J.
Colgon, Elizabeth C.	Murphy, Etta Evelyn.
Collins, Lucy Veronica.	Murphy, Margaret A.
De Zeller, Mary Pearl.	Nelson, Ida Amelia.
Eckstein, Miriam.	Nugent, Jessie May.
Finiel, Caroline A.	Nutley, Rosa May
Fishlowitz, Anna.	Russell, Alice Mildred.
Fletcher, Mabel Agnes.	Schonfeld, Stella.
Geoghan, Frances C.	Stern, Katie Teschner.
Greenberg, Pauline.	Taylor, Harriet E.
Halfmann, Sophie H.	Thoesen, Regina A.
Hammatt, Emma L.	Vanderbeck, Katherine Theresa.
Humphryes, Josephine.	Weisl, Amelia.
Hyland, Elvina G.	Wightwick, Anna M.
Kauffman, Dovie F.	Windheim, Sara Ruth.
Kinsberg, Lizzie.	Ziegler, Edna Martha.
Korbett, Augusta.	

Post Graduate Department.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Davis, Betsey B.	Hartt, Kate Louise.
Flood, Christabel.	Kupfer, Lillian.
Frank, Maude.	

BACHELOR OF PEDAGOGY.

Lichtenstein, Emilie.

COMMENCEMENT AT CORNELL.

Acting President Crane Confers Degrees on 335 Students.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—Three hundred and thirty-five diplomas were to-day conferred upon the graduating class of Cornell University. All the departments and colleges in the institution were represented. The seniors formed in line in front of Morrill Hall and Library and moved from there to the Cornell armory. Acting President Crane conferred the degrees and presented the diplomas, and later delivered the commencement address. He mentioned with pride the fact that two of Cornell's Presidents are now serving their country on missions of peace, referring to Andrew D. White and J. G. Schurman.

After the address the graduates met on the lawn for an informal reception and the saying of farewells. A large number of visitors from out of town attended the exercises, and many of the Trustees of the university were in attendance.

At the annual June meeting of the Trustees, James Ewing, M. D., was appointed Professor of Pathology in Cornell Medical College. Resolutions of respect were adopted in honor of the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Chairman of the board. The Trustees further voted their approval of the school of public hygiene and sanitation to be established in connection with Cornell Medical College in New York City.

UNIVERSITY HONORS SCHLEY.

Georgetown Confers Honorary Degree on the Admiral and Others.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The honorary degree of LL. D. was to-day conferred by Georgetown University on Rear Admirals Winfield Scott Schley and George W. Melville, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Dr. Samuel Bussey, District of Columbia; Dr. Daniel Brower, Illinois, and the Hon. Thomas Herron, United States of Colombia. Gen. Wheeler, Dr. Brower, and Mr. Herron were unavoidably absent. The presentation occurred during the annual commencement exercises of the university.

When the honorary degrees were conferred the rector of the university announced that for years it has been the policy of the institution to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon certain of the Nation's men who have honored their country and reflected glory on themselves. He said it was fit and proper that Georgetown University should honor one of the country's most noble sons, Rear Admiral Schley, the hero of Santiago. As the Admiral stepped to the centre of the platform men and women rose en masse and pandemonium reigned. Waving of handkerchiefs, shouts, clapping of hands, and stamping of feet marked the occasion.

The undergraduates were unrestrained in their demonstrations. Cries of "What's the matter with Schley? He's all right!" and like outbursts filled the hall. Admiral Schley received his degree without any remarks. Rear Admiral Melville was also the recipient of generous applause as he was handed his degree. The address to the graduates was made by W. Bourke Cockran.

Commencement Exercises at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 22.—The commencement exercises of Colgate University were held to-day. There were ten speakers. The Lewis commencement oration prize of $60 was awarded to Fred John Nevinger of Johnsonburg. The Board of Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. William T. Carson Hanna, '70, Bradford, Penn., and the Rev. William Wallace Dawley, Colgate Divinity School, '81, of Minneapolis, Minn. The Alumni Association elected the Rev. Dr. Granger, '74, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., as President.

Exercises at St. Peter's College.

The twenty-first annual commencement of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, was held last evening. The chief address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. Joseph P. A. M. McCormick, upon whom was subsequently conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The bachelor's oration, "Safeguards of Our Republic," was delivered by John J. Moylan, and the master's oration, "Dangers to Our Republic," by Charles F. X. O'Brien. R. Rush Rankin delivered the valedictory.

Sacred Heart Commencement.

The commencement exercises of Sacred Heart Convent, Manhattanville, were held yesterday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan presided. There were ten graduates and the valedictory was read by Miss Agnes Kelley.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Capon Springs Meeting Has Already Led to Practical Results.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Efforts to be Made to Educate as Well as Succor the Destitute There—Eloquent Speech by Dr. Curry.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 22.—The Educational Conference devoted itself last night to an informal discussion of the question, "How the higher institutions of learning may help the public schools."

Before the discussion began, Mrs. Henry, wife of Gen. Guy V. Henry, ex-Governor General of Puerto Rico, detailed some of her experiences in rescue work on the island. She supplemented the statements which Gen. Henry had made in the morning, and told how the wives of army and navy men had organized the association of which she was made President, to help the Puerto Ricans in their destitution. This was so great that the American women, though accustomed to seeing suffering, could scarcely endure the sight of the misery they found. When, after their first work in the worst quarters of San Juan, they met to recount their experiences, one after another broke down, until they all, said Mrs. Henry, had "a good, long cry." The people needed food and clothing and the children clamored for teachers as much as they did for bread.

Mrs. Henry's story deeply affected those present, and has already borne fruit, a movement having been started here by D. D. Chaplain of New York to aid Mrs. Henry in the efforts she and her colleagues are making for the Colonial Aid Society. The head of this society in New York is Mrs. Horace See. Mr. Chaplin is arranging to have Mrs. Henry, on her return to New York, meet some of the prominent business men, so that she may enlist their sympathy in the work of immediate relief. Dr. W. D. Schieffelin of New York has also taken great interest in the work, and has promised his active support.

This is one practical result of the Educational Conference, which finds, in its groping for means of solving the educational problem in this part of the United States, a fresh problem facing it in the newly acquired Island of Puerto Rico. While the first need is food, education, it is agreed, must follow close upon it.

Another result was reached to-day as the result of a proposition made outside of the conference by Dr. Albert Shaw for the organization of a general committee for supervising and directing all philanthropic educational work in the South. Dr. Shaw's idea is that in the indiscriminate giving of money for educational purposes there is much waste and much harm. Institutions that need help fail to receive it, while much money is given to educational fakirs, whom Dr. McAlister described last night as peripatetic mendicants, and whose schools, Dr. Curry said, exist only in "their own hungry cormorant maws."

George McAnney said to-day that a general committee having in view the main purpose sought to be achieved by Dr. Shaw's plan has already been considered, and that it had not been organized before because it was feared it might injure some institutions and check the liberal gifts of Northern and Eastern philanthropists. It is now practically certain, however, that such a committee will be formed, so that information as to actual conditions and needs may be had, and money applied through the knowledge of such a body of men where most needed and in the way in which it would accomplish most good.

Both Dr. Curry and President Wilson have argued strongly against this practice of indiscriminate giving, and it is now probable that it will soon be an easy matter to learn whether the educational solicitors who frequent the Northern and Eastern States have institutions that deserve support.

Dr. MacAlister spoke last night on "The Unification of Education," arguing for the union in one system of the primary and secondary schools and the university. This idea is now carried out best in the Northwest, although it was the original plan proposed by Thomas Jefferson. President Eliot of Harvard, Dr. MacAlister said, had declared that Harvard was interested in every primary school in the Union.

President Leslie W. Miller of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art spoke on "Art," which he defined as doing anything well.

Prof. Kent of the University of Virginia claimed for Jefferson the honor of suggesting the methods of education now practiced in the West. He also showed that to the University of Virginia belongs the credit of the first chemical laboratory and the first plan of a physical laboratory in this country.

To-day Dr. J. L. M. Curry and President Wilson made important addresses. Both were on a survey of the educational field of the South. President Wilson sounded what most of those who are participating in the conference have regarded as the key to the problem. He said that the chief need of the South is the education of the white people, and that the chief factor in this is the secondary school. Much had been said, he observed, about dependent races, but the dependent race must hang upon the independent race, and the former could not be materially improved unless the independent race were uplifted and developed. This sentence was loudly applauded. He added that the negro institute at Hampton received more financial support than any white college or university in the South.

Dr. Curry reviewed the field from the end of the war between the States. It is only since that time, he said, that the South has fallen behind in educational training. Prior to the war it had far more institutions of learning, teachers, and pupils, and expended far more for educational purposes, in proportion to population, than the States of the North and East. The result was proportionately great. "What," said the speaker, "would the history of the United States be if you struck out the achievements wrought by the men of the South? Take Marshall and Taney from the Supreme Bench, and Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Henry and Rutledge, Pinckney, and scores of others from the political history of the country, and how barren it would seem." These men, Dr. Curry said, were the fruits of Southern methods of education, which the war had swept away. Even since the war the South had contributed more than one hundred million dollars to educate the negro. The speaker urged the necessity of supporting the best institutions of white education, as well as of negro education. Dr. Curry's speech was delivered with an eloquence that Dr. Shaw declared was probably the last expression of the famous oratory of the South. Dr. Mayo pronounced it a grander and more effective speech than any that had been delivered in this generation.

PRATT INSTITUTE EXERCISES.

First Honorary Degree of the School Conferred on W. S. Perry.

Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, at its commencement exercises yesterday conferred the honorary degree of M. A. on W. S. Perry, the Director of the Department of Fine Arts in the school. The matter had been kept a secret, and was a surprise to Mr. Perry, as the institute had never before conferred an honorary degree.

The exercises were held in the Assembly Hall, beginning in the afternoon with the High School commencement. Frederick B. Pratt made the address of welcome, Jacob Riis delivered the oration, and Charles M. Pratt awarded diplomas. The members of the class of '99 were:

Ramon Abarca, Herbert Sidney Bown, Mabel Bradt, Rae Bredin, Rodney Dennistoun Chipp, Sarah Isabelle Clark, Madeleayne Cloyd, Henry Seabrook Conover, Edith Jessaline Craft, Amy Eastman, Oliver Cromwell Edwards, Jr., Marie Louise Fern, Sarah Elizabeth Finch, Adelaide Louise Giles, Edna Hardenbergh, Alice Rolfe Harriott, Eva May Heffley, Katherine Lamb, Sarah McGiffert, Frank Vasconcellos Magalhaes, Robert William Magrane, Marion Holme Mapelsden, Lewis Edgar Meeker, Jr., Grace Elisabeth Michaelis, Maybell Perdicaris Perry, Theodore Newton Powell, Charlotte Louise Rudyard, David Sands Seaman, Frederic Cromwell Seaman, Edith de Charny Suffren, Stephen Hewlett Townsend, Johannah Elizabeth Vogt, Irving Tupper Worthley.

The exercises of the departments of fine arts, domestic art, domestic science, science and technology, kindergarten, and libraries were held in the evening. Those who received diplomas were: Normal course, Agnes Birkman, Ethel Field, Cornelia I. Gaskill, Pauline Latham Gifford, Maude P. Harmon, Alice L. Hotaling, Raphaelle Johnson, Lillian V. Joyce, Frances Hoe Lyon, Janette Reitler, Mildred B. Ruser, Harriet L. Southwick, Sylvia Carew Warren, Julia Wood, Anna Elizabeth Wright.

Normal Domestic Art—Irene Louise Calef, Lucia Pierce Chick, Mabel Cowdrey Himrod, Eleanor Speir Roe, Emma Ellis Simonson, Frances Arnold Ward, and Lelia S. Wright.

Normal Course in Department of Domestic Science—Bernette Bacheler, Cora Aldrich Bowen, Ellen Alden Huntington, Josephine Marion Loomis, Mary Jessup Macy, Mary Gertrude Mayfield, Bertha Clark Perry, Emily Caroline Smith, Grace Jessie Stokes, and Angeline Wood.

Normal Course in Department of Kindergartens—Edith Naomi Bentley, Elizabeth Williams Bolitho, Ethel Marguerite Gruman, Florence M. Hall, Agnes R. Harrington, Elizabeth Frances Mascord, L. Belle Richens, Alice Ross, Ruby Jane Simmons, Mabel Howard Smith, Gertrude Eliza Skinner, Fanny B. Stebbins, Jeannette Wallace.

Certificates were also awarded in the various other courses, including applied electricity, drawing and machine design, cookery, emergencies and invalid cookery, dressmaking, millinery, art needlework, sewing, painting, architecture, design, and wood carving.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Commencement Exercises Held in Cooper Union.

The commencement exercises of the class of '99 of the Hebrew Technical Institute were held in Cooper Union last night. The attendance was large, nearly every seat being occupied. Addresses were made by President James H. Hoffman, Principal Edgar S. Barney, and Prof. Morris Loeb, Chairman of the Committee on Instruction.

The salutatorian and valedictorian was Joseph I. Leiner. There were also orations by the writers of prize essays. Music was furnished by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Diplomas were awarded to the following by Principal Barney:

Martin D. Becker,	Henry Jacobs,
Michael Bornstein,	Jacob Kronberg,
Leon S. Brach,	Joseph I. Leiner,
Samuel Cohen,	Felix Levy,
Samuel Cohen	Isaac Markowitz,
Simon A. Cohn,	David Marks,
David I. Dolinsky,	Benjamin Moses,
Moses H. Edelman,	Louis Peyser,
Max Fliegman,	Michael Pollatschek,
Hugo A. Geiger,	Frank O. Reisler,
William Glickman,	Herbert H. Rice,
William Goldberg,	Michael Spring,
Samuel Goldsmith,	Charles Stelzer,
Leonard Gross,	Joseph Wiedder,
Oscar Henne,	Samuel Yohalem.
Max Hulnick,	

The following awards of prizes were made: Fred M. Stein Prize, Carl Schurz Prize, and a special prize to Joseph I. Leiner; First William Sahlein Prize and Joseph B. Bloomingdale Prize to Henry Jacobs; Physics Prize, Alumni Prize, and a special prize to Frank O. Reisler; First Mrs. Esther Herrman Prize and a special prize to Oscar Henne; Second William Sahlein Prize and Joseph L. Buttenwieser Prize to Leopold Marks; Louis Stiefel Prize to Michael Spring; Second Mrs. Esther Herrman Prize to William Goldberg; special Joseph L. Buttenwieser Prize to Joseph Wiedder, and special prizes to Moses H. Edelman, Felix Levy, Herbert H. Rice, Isaac Markowitz, Samuel Goldsmith, Jacob Kronberg, Louis Peyser, David I. Zalinski, and Jacob M. Grabkowitz.

Sets of drawing instruments were given to members of the junior and middle classes for high standing. The recipients were Adolph Schuler, Abraham Krol, Hyman Glickman, Louis Hirskowitz, Charles Strickler, Emil Barabes, Benjamin Spitzer, Morris Sobel, Samuel Goldfarb, Abraham Abrams, Abraham Green, William Amsterdam, Moses Goldstein, Moses Visanska, Samuel Mostowsky, Samuel Berger, Julius Weill, Louis De Bruin, and Gerson Freiman.

Dartmouth's Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—The commencement exercises of Dartmouth College will cover a period of five days, from June 24 to June 28. They open with the prize-speaking in the college church on Saturday evening, the class day exercises will occur on Monday afternoon, and the entire programme will be ended by the class dinner on Wednesday, when the Governor of the State and the alumni will deliver addresses.

Gift to Pennington Seminary.

A contribution of $30,000 for two new buildings and improvements was reported yesterday at the annual meeting of the Trustees of Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. One of the buildings will be a memorial chapel to the Rev. John K. Shaw, who founded the seminary in 1838. The new buildings will cost $50,000, and work will be commenced at once.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' LICENSES.

State Superintendent of Schools Skinner Attacks the Authority of Mr. Maxwell to Issue Them.

ALBANY, June 22.—Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools, has attacked the authority of School Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York City to issue licenses to school teachers. Mr. Skinner declares that he has the right under the general State law to require all teachers to submit to an examination prescribed by him before they can be licensed to teach. Dr. Maxwell, on the other hand, maintains that the Greater New York charter took the power to issue licenses to teachers out of the hands of the State Superintendent and placed it with the City Superintendent.

Superintendent Skinner said yesterday: "The State law requires that no person shall be employed to teach in the schools of any city in the State who has not been graduated from a school or class for the professional training of teachers. In order to lessen the time in which graduates from colleges might be prepared to enter the teaching profession, this department authorized, a year ago, the introduction of a course of education as an optional study in the senior year of such colleges as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity. In reference to the statement that discrimination has been made between the candidates of St. Francis Xavier College and of Columbia University, I have only to say that it is absolutely false."

State Superintendent Skinner's views are controverted by the members of the Board of Education, who assert that the charter supersedes the State law governing the schools. The matter will, in all likelihood, be taken up at the meeting of the board next Wednesday, at which time Superintendent Maxwell will probably make a statement regarding the position he has taken. Mr. Maxwell could not be seen last night, but one of the members of the board said that there was no doubt that the City Superintendent had acted according to the law in the case and that his action would be sustained.

Section 1,081 of the Greater New York charter provides that a Board of Examiners, to consist of the City Superintendent and four other persons, shall examine all persons requiring to be licensed and to issue to those who pass the required tests of character, scholarship, and general fitness, such licenses as they are found entitled to receive, and that the Board of Education shal designate, subject to the requirements of the State laws, the minimum requirements to prevail throughout the city for all persons to be appointed to any supervisory or teaching post under any borough school board.

On this section the Board of Education bases its claim that Mr. Skinner is in error. J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, who is a member of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation of the Board of Education, in speaking of the controversy yesterday, said: "When the charter placed the examining power in the Board of Examiners and the licensing of applicants in the hands of the City Superintendent it is clear that it was the intention to take these matters out of the hands of the State Superintendent. The charter provisions relating to the public schools supersede everything in the State laws with which they conflict. There is no more thoroughly accepted principle of statutory interpretation than that. What action the Board of Education will take I am unable at this time to say, but I am sure in my own mind that Mr. Maxwell is right and that Mr. Skinner is entirely wrong."

Boy Saves Another from Drowning.

HACKENSACK, June 22.—Frank Burdette, a boy, tried to swim across the Hackensack River and back to-day, and when in the middle on the return trip became exhausted. He would have drowned had not Robert Mackay, another boy, gone to his rescue. Taking the half drowned boy on his back, Mackay started for shore. When he reached shallow water he collapsed. Both were dragged out of the water.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY

The anti-imperialist campaign at home has fortified the Filipinos in their resistance to our troops and our authority. The writings and speeches of the active opponents of the Administration's policy have been eagerly seized on and skillfully employed by AGUINALDO's agents to create the belief among his followers that if they keep up the fighting a little while longer, harass our troops constantly, and kill as many of them as possible, they will attain the objects of the war and their independence through the effect of the rising anger of the American people in compelling the Administration to withdraw its forces and grant the native demands.

It is no longer possible to doubt the truth of this charge against the anti-imperialists. The testimony of Mr. JOHN BARRETT before the Boston Chamber of Commerce supports it. He declares from personal knowledge and observation that the Filipinos are encouraged to hold out by the news they get from this country. It leads them to believe that the greater part of the American people look upon the war as unprovoked, that our army and navy are unsupported, and on the demand of the people will shortly be withdrawn. From Admiral DEWEY down our officers deplore the giving of this substantial aid and comfort to the enemy by our own people. The Independencia, the newspaper organ of the Filipinos, prints reports of meetings held or alleged to have been held in this country at which the war was denounced, and says that if the fighting is continued until the next Presidential election there will be a change which will cause the troops to be withdrawn.

We do not see, however, that anything can be done or need be done about this state of affairs. It is unfortunate; it is deplorable. The work our soldiers have to do in those dreadful swamps ought not to be made more difficult and perilous because some of their fellow-citizens at home sympathize with their enemies and not with them. It is shocking that officers and men of our army must be killed in a war that might have ended long ago but for the encouragement given to the Filipinos by Americans in Boston and elsewhere who disagree with the Administration. But under no theory of government that has ever been entertained in this country can a remedy be found for the evil.

It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts Mr. MCKINLEY. He must carry on the war in Luzon as he carried it on in Cuba, with the American people exercising their privilege of entire freedom of opinion and of speech. Some of them violently denounce his policy, and their denunciations aid the enemy, no doubt. But the President cannot turn to Mr. ATKINSON and say: "It is your fault that I have so far been unable to put down these insurgent natives." Criticism, blame, denunciation, and hard names at home are a part of the known conditions under which he has to carry on the war. His preparations should be adequate to overcome the native resistance even when augmented and sustained by the open sympathy of the anti-imperialists.

It may be argued that when the forces of the Nation are in the field and a policy has been adopted from which there can be no withdrawal without disaster and disgrace, good and patriotic citizens should cease their opposition and no longer embarrass the Government by factious activities. THE TIMES is of that opinion. The course of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, both of whom are convinced opponents of "expansion," in refusing to engage further in the work of the Anti-Imperialistic League, is honorable and high-minded. We wish it might be followed by other members of the league. But the minds of all men do not work in that way in this free country. The abolitionists were warned that if they continued their agitation they would surely plunge the country into civil war. They paid no heed to the warning, not even those among them who must have known that war was the end of their labors, not even when they saw war close at hand. Their conviction that they were right, added to the fact that they actually were right, confirmed them in the resolve never to draw back until the blacks were free.

The leaders in the anti-imperialistic agitation doubtless burn with the fervor of the same conviction and yield to an impulse that they cannot resist and believe to be divine. It is the American way. The spirit of fanatical devotion to an idea in the face of majority opinion probably works more good than harm in the long run. At any rate, we must reckon with it, for it cannot be controlled. It would be better that the Philippines should be the scene of a ten years' war, or that their troublesome people should be left to cut each other's throats at their own bloody pleasure, than that freedom of opinion should be abridged in this Republic.

President MCKINLEY knows very well that the vast majority of the American people will give their firm support to his policy of restoring order and fulfilling our National obligations in the Philippines. He must endure the criticisms of those who dissent and overcome the embarrassments they cause. He is not the first President to be thus vexed. MADISON, POLK, and LINCOLN carried on wars that were called wicked by a considerable part of the people, and carried them on successfully.

THE PUERTO RICAN PROTEST.

The Puerto Rican protest is, on the face of it, an appeal to the sense of justice of the American people. That fact ought to prevent it from being regarded by any American as a negligible document. When we do not care whether the grievances which a weaker community alleges against us are well founded or not we shall have undergone a moral loss for which no material gains and no "imperial" extension of power can possibly compensate.

About a good deal of the complaint thus formulated the ordinary American citizen is entirely in the dark. He has not enough knowledge to serve as the basis of an opinion. It is of course true, as the protestants set forth, that Puerto Rico is a part, whether or no it be an "integral" part, of the territory of the United States. It is also true that the native or adopted citizens of Puerto Rico have not the political rights of citizens of the United States. But it does not necessarily follow that they ought to have such rights. There is no exact precedent in our history for the situation created in Puerto Rico by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. Our object and our ultimatum were that Spain should get out of this hemisphere, and the "government, disposition, and control" of the populations which she abandoned were scarcely considered at all. The case most nearly in point in our history is that of the cession of California by Mexico. In that case we did very nearly what we have been doing in Puerto Rico. That is to say, we continued the local authorities in power, so far as that was practicable. That was the wise policy of our Commissioners in Puerto Rico, and that has been the course of the Military Governor of the island. But that is a very different thing from naturalizing at a stroke the whole population without either proof of their fitness for citizenship or such probation as we require of foreigners who come into our country individually and of their own motion.

The protest, we are bound to say, is not so drawn as to inspire implicit confidence in its authors. When they say that they have simply changed masters they ignore one essential difference. That is that under Spanish rule they were governed ostensibly in the interest of Spain and really in the interest of the agents of the Spanish power. Since they have been governed by the United States they have been governed in their own interest. Our readers know that we do not admit the wisdom of the regulations by which the trade of the island has been hampered and of which the most obnoxious has been revoked. But the object of those regulations was to provide revenue, not for the United States, but for Puerto Rico itself. And it is not denied that the revenue derived from the island has been honestly expended for the benefit of the island which is very much more than can be said of the City of New York.

This protest ought to be compared with the speech of Gen. HENRY which was reported in our columns yesterday, and in which he recited some of the difficulties he had had to contend with in his administration of Puerto Rico. The protest somehow suggests that the protestants were not among those who were helping him in his work. In fact, there is a strong suggestion of "politics" in the paper. We may be doing the signers of it an injustice, but we cannot help thinking that they would far rather have the spending of the revenues of the island for themselves than to leave it to the officers of the United States Army. We should very much like to know whether the people of the island—the industrious and peaceable people—share that desire. In other words, we should like to know how this "junta" got its credentials and how far it is really representative. That is a crucial question, and yet it is a question upon which the protest sheds no light whatever.

PROF. BUTLER AT ANN ARBOR.

The address delivered at the University of Michigan yesterday by Prof. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia was such a message as it is well for the great university of the East to send to the strong university in the heart of the continent. Its subject was "The Education of Public Opinion," with especial reference to politics. It put before the audience two questions that reveal the spirit of the speaker and of the address: "Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest?" No one has a clearer right to ask these questions, no one could answer them with a clearer conscience, than Prof. BUTLER.

The general subject of the address was the relation of the educated man to party organization. Prof. BUTLER believes in the absolute necessity of such organization and in the possibility of so conducting it as to secure the fair and beneficial operation of public opinion. He recognizes the abuses to which it is exposed and has no confidence that these can be wholly avoided, but he thinks that the unavoidable abuses are far outweighed by the advantages attainable. He holds it to be the duty of each citizen to attach himself to the party that he finds the better for as long a time as it continues on the whole to be the better, and to use his energies and influence to promote its efficiency and preserve its character. He regards the course of those who hold aloof from the constructive work of a party, who are unwilling to give it the degree of loyalty that is required to entitle them to a share in its management, as ill-advised and wasteful of the force that each citizen can exert for good in the affairs of the community.

He recognizes equally the right and duty of every member of a party to quit it and oppose it when its course has become in his opinion unfitted to advance the ends for which he joined it. But he lays great stress on the need of careful judgment in this respect and on the imperative need of cool, broad, and intelligent consideration of the relative good and evil involved in such action. It must, in his view, always be a question, not only of the badness of the party one quits, but of the alternative that is open after quitting. This, it will be seen, brings the whole matter to the tribunal of individual conscience, only Prof. BUTLER insists that the tribunal shall take into consideration all the facts, and especially that the need and duty of action of some sort shall not be ignored. He has no respect and little patience for the man who tries to avoid responsibility for political evils by doing nothing. Knowing that the evil-minded will act with all their might and with no more scruple than they are compelled to observe, he holds that it is as vicious as it is cowardly and selfish to withdraw and leave them a free field.

There is no quarreling with this theory. Nor can it be dismissed as too vague for practical application. Each man must decide for himself how far he can go with a party. To the great body of men the question will not give much trouble; they will go with the party to which they happen to incline as far as it cares to lead, generally without trying to take any active share in its management. Of the others, some will try conscientiously to shape the course of their party and will leave it only when they despair of satisfying their conscience. But there will always be those who find it to be their duty to vote at each election for those candidates on one or another ticket whose election seems to them best for the community, but do not find it their duty to seek any share in the control of the course of any party because the conditions now imposed by party usages are such that they cannot honestly conform to them. Until these usages are changed we do not see that these citizens can fairly be condemned. But the question of political action is always a complex and changing one. Prof. BUTLER treats it with candor, sound judgment, and marked ability. We trust that his excellent address will be given to the public in a form that will secure for it the widest circulation.

A QUEER THEORY.

The venerable ex-Senator HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire has come to the surface as the defender of the protective tariff against the charge that it promotes monopolies and trusts.

It is not the aid given by the tariff, he thinks, that enables trusts to rear their horrid heads in defiance of the rights of the public, it is the peculiar and heinous policy that their astute authors have adopted. This policy consists in destroying competition by the combination of unprofitable plants, which are then closed up and leave the field to the active ones that are wickedly run at a profit big enough to pay big dividends on the idle capital. Such combinations, he believes, are contrary to public policy, and the conveyances by which they are effected should be forbidden by law. "If in the future," he says, "such conveyances were declared illegal and void ab initio I believe that the evil would cease."

This is a new and interesting view. We have been aware for some time that unprofitable plants were sometimes combined in what are known as trusts, but the only persons that seemed likely to suffer from that operation were the innocents who might be induced to buy their securities on the false representation that the plants were profitable and would be made more so by the combination. These are the trusts of which Attorney General GRIGGS said that they would harm chiefly those who went into them. The market for which they are planned is the stock market, and the only industry they seek to control is the shearing of lambs. Men with any money to lose and no clearer ideas of business than the ex-Senator from New Hampshire appears to have would certainly do well to steer clear of them.

Mr. BLAIR makes the most of the obvious inconsistency of the chief of the Sugar Trust accusing the tariff of responsibility for the iniquities of which it has been one of the most audacious and successful promoters and beneficiaries. But it does not impair the authority of Scripture with those who accept it that the Arch Sinner is known to be an adept in quoting it. Moreover, it would not be at all difficult to show that without the aid of the tariff the Sugar Trust would have been unable to accomplish the things that have been most obnoxious in its history. And even if this were not true, it still remains an ugly fact for the theorists of the school of Mr. BLAIR that the price of sugar has fallen during the existence of the trust.

"OUR COMMON RACE."

When the German Kaiser, in his dispatch of sympathy concerning the illness of RUDYARD KIPLING, spoke of "our common race," Englishmen and Americans alike received the declaration with a certain shock. We know perfectly what Englishmen and Americans mean when, after dinner, they talk about our common race. Chiefly they mean that we talk dialects of the same language. We can understand each other. Even if we adopt the cynical statement of an English statesman that the common language is a delusion and that the belief that it is common and that we understand each other furnishes "an unequaled basis for mutual misapprehension," we come nearer to understanding each other than any foreigner does to understanding either of us.

In the same way, we may speak of the Germans as our kindred, whether they happen to be so genealogically to the particular speaker or not. An American citizen, whatever his remote origin, comes a good deal nearer understanding German ways of thinking and behaving than he does those of any other foreigners. That very clever journalist, Mr. STEEVENS, put the case very well when he wrote a book about Germany after writing one about the United States. The Americans, he says, are the brothers of Englishmen. The Germans are their cousins. But the proof that there is something a good deal alike in the intellectual habits of Germans and English-speaking people is found in the readiness with which the Germans in this country become assimilated and Americanized, even in the first generation, while in the second there is no noticeable difference at all between the American born of German parents and the American born of American parents.

That was a pleasant little illustration of the readiness with which we understand each other that was furnished by the visit of Capt. COGHLAN to St. Louis, and his entertainment there by a German-speaking delegation from Cincinnati. If Capt. COGHLAN had been solemnly accused of "insulting" the sovereign of any other European country than Germany it will readily be seen that he would have had a very bad quarter of an hour when he came to meet a delegation representing the nationality of the "insulted" sovereign. If it had been an Italian, or a Spanish, or even a French delegation, it is quite certain that his repetition of the "insult" would have been a fresh cause of offense. "Instead of which," when Capt. COGHLAN offered as a toast "Hoch der Kaiser," the assembled German speakers "caught on," for all the world as if they had been English speakers, and, to repeat the happy phrase of the dispatch, "the hatchet was drowned."

This little tale seems to teach in the first place that we must not attach too much importance to the reports of those newspapers which make their livings by emphasizing and exaggerating the differences between "German-Americans" and other kinds of Americans, and in the second place that there is a good deal of the same human nature, even including the same appreciation of what is comical, in a native American and in a "German-American." Even the Kaiser, who takes himself quite as seriously as is consistent with sanity, would have enjoyed meeting, in such circumstances, the Captain of the Raleigh.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a result, doubtless, of that irritability which is apt to develop between next-door neighbors, whether they be nations or individuals, American policies, just because they are American, often receive from the Canadian press attention of the severely critical kind. This has been the case with respect to our war with Spain and the "expansion" which followed it. While the English papers have followed the course of events with sympathy and understanding, those of Canada, or, at least, a number of them, have shown a disposition to make comments such as might have been expected if the Bostonians who fled across the border when the whereabouts of the Spanish warships was unknown had solaced the tedium of exile by dropping into journalism. One of the papers that have been especially shocked by our "aggressions" is The Toronto Globe, and a reader of some of its editorial utterances, if he didn't know any history, might suppose that the extension of the British Empire had been reluctantly effected at the urgent invitation of the peoples absorbed. A correspondent whose letter The Globe is fair enough to print takes it to task for this rather amusing inconsistency. After stating with accuracy the basis of our claim to sovereignty over the Philippines and asserting that it is our obvious duty to restore and maintain order in those islands, the correspondent says: "Why scorn and sneers should be heaped upon the fulfillment of this work by the journals of a British people it is difficult to understand." And it is especially difficult, he adds, to see why Canadians do this, since Canada was won for the British Crown precisely as the Americans are winning the Philippines—by cession following a victorious war and without asking the consent of the people ceded with the land. Then he gives other examples: "India was obtained for England in ways even less justifiable. Cape Colony was wrested from the Dutch. Australia and New Zealand were obtained only after the subjugation of the natives of those countries. Egypt and the Soudan are modern examples of an entirely similar policy." The letter concludes: "It is fatuous to denounce a policy so entirely sanctioned by the history of the empire you are attempting to defend. Popularity gained by attacking a nation which now indorses and uses a policy historically and actually British is a suicidal piece of inconsistency for any British journal."

—An extremely interesting reminder of the view which England used to take of her colonies is given by an autograph letter written by "W. PITT" to "The Governor of Pensilvania" in 1760, and soon to be numbered among the treasures of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. It seems that PITT had heard with intense indignation of a "pernicious trade" between the English and the French colonists in America, and he ordered that an instant stop be put to it. The commerce to which he objected consisted of an exchange of commodities between the King's subjects in the Atlantic coast towns and Frenchmen, both on the Continent and in the West Indies. This traffic, the Minister wrote, not only was an advantage to enemies of England, but—and on the second point he laid great emphasis—it was "to the most manifest Prejudice of the Manufacturers and Trade of Great Britain." Therefore he wanted instant and vigorous action taken. "In order," the letter runs, "to put the most speedy and effectual Stop to such flagitious Practices so utterly subversive of All law, and so highly repugnant to the Honour and Wellbeing of this Kingdom, It is His Majesty's express Will and Pleasure that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent Enquiry into the State of this dangerous and ignominious Trade, and that you do use every means in your Power to detect and discover Persons concerned either as Principals or Accessories therein, and that you do take every Step authorized by Law to bring heinous Offenders to the most exemplary and condign Punishment; and you will as soon as may be send from Time to Time transmit to me for the King's Information full and particular Accounts of the Progress you shall have made in the Execution of these His Majesties Commands, to which the King expects that you do pay the most exact Obedience. And you are farther to use your utmost Endeavors to trace out and investigate the various Artifices and Evasions, by which the Dealers in this iniquitious Intercourse find means to cover their criminal Procedure, and to elude the Law, in order that, from such Lights due and timely Consideration may be had what farther Provisions may be necessary to restrain an Evil of such extensive and pernicious Consequences." Something of this urgency, no doubt, was due to the state of war then existing, but the view that colonies were the property of the mother country, and were to trade with her alone, stands out with all the prominence that Spain ever gave to it.

—An excellent and unanswerable reply to the impudent and grossly insincere pretense that encounters like that in which JEFFRIES and FITZSIMMONS recently participated are boxing matches, not prizefights, is suggested by The Salt Lake Herald in a comparison which it draws between the battle at Coney Island and the one at Carson City. Here, as there, it pertinently observes, the men fought to what pugilists and their admirers call a "finish," and in each instance the "heavyweight championship of the world" changed hands. So far as obvious evidences of brutality can indicate, moreover, the fight in this State was a fiercer one than that which was supposed to have covered Nevada deep with disgrace. "At Carson," says the sage of Salt Lake City, "the men were pretty evenly matched in height and weight, both were clever at sparring, active on their feet, and quick of eye. Only a drop or two of blood was spilled, and both men were comparatively fresh and strong when a chance body blow, the effects of which had no nauseating effect upon spectators, ended the contest. But in fastidious Gotham the ring was slippery with gore. And when the end came, and FITZ, weak, tottering, dazed, and bleeding, but plucky still, steadied himself to receive the knockout blow from which he was powerless to defend himself, it was delivered by his antagonist with all the pitiless strength the giant possessed, with both hands and the full weight of his massive form behind them. And this was a scientific contest, a match for points only, witnessed by 9,000 'howling swells' of the cultured East." There was no particular need of dragging sectionalism into this controversy, but it will do no harm, and certainly the "points" made in the lines quoted will try the staying power of even so strong a man as our remarkable Chief of Police.

—Reports of deaths more or less directly due to "Christian Science" are coming in so rapidly from all parts of the country that the patience with which the country endures the crimes of the would-be exorcists is simply amazing. Notes of protest are, indeed, to be heard coming from various directions, but most of them are sounded by organizations of little influence or authority, like the Medico-Legal Society of this city, or in courts of limited jurisdiction and unimpressive powers. The great medical associations, State and county, content themselves with occasional ridicule of the "Scientists" and their dupes, but they do nothing effective, while the various Legislatures ignore altogether this danger to the life and health of the whole population of the country and devote their energies to matters many of which are of much less public importance. Meanwhile the high priestess of ignorant credulity intermits her propaganda only long enough to make affidavit that she is not yet dead, and, having demonstrated her continued existence, proceeds industriously with the appointment of new book agents and the acquisition of more wealth. All this is amusing enough in its way, but it is also humiliating and dangerous. Every "Christian Scientist" is a potential centre of infection for bodies as well as minds, and that the victims of this infection are many is shown every day that passes.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S THUNDERBOLT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You reproduce the "thunderbolt" delivered by Mr. Havemeyer before the Industrial Commission and inferentially ask your readers for their opinion of the same.

In the first place, it was not a bolt, but a stinkpot that Mr. Havemeyer threw. It was a missile of wrath aimed at whoever it was that refused to grant to him what he wanted in the way of protection in the tariff. Nobody was hurt by its explosion; no one was startled; no roof was lifted, and nothing was exposed except the ire of the witness.

Secondly, when he says that the customs tariff is the mother of all trusts he says what is not true, as he himself confesses in the same breath. What value, indeed, can be given to the statements of one who declares that he "cares not 2 cents for your ethics"? As a matter of fact, there are in Great Britain, which has next to no tariff, according to good authority, 180 trusts, against our 116, and in some of the Continental States whose tariffs are almost prohibitive the trusts range from few to none at all.

Prosperity, Mr. Havemeyer, is the mother of trusts. Wherever wealth is widely diffused combinations are not only desirable, but necessary and inevitable. In short, the evolution of the trust is a manifestation of the primal instinct of all animated nature, namely, self-preservation. The trust of commerce is simply a device for the greater production and conservation of wealth. Combination is not in business alone, but in every field and phase of human activity—in government, politics, society, diplomacy, war, religion, education, and industry. The United States is a trust—the greatest in the world. The family is a trust, the closest and most selfish of all trusts. Labor, the fiercest decrier or trusts, has its unions, the most despotic of all trusts. Some of these are institutions that lie close to the foundations, and it is only by substituting anarchy for law and order that they can be overthrown.

You ask, What response will workingmen make to the demand that the trusts shall be destroyed? Answer is easy. Nine out of ten of them would vote destroy, even if they knew that destruction depended on their vote. If any one doubt this, his doubt would soon be resolved by inquiry. For fourteen years I was a member of a trade union, and I speak with knowledge when I say that not in America is there such a blind, unreasoning, willful, vengeful, and self-hoisting booby as the average workingman of a trade union.

You conclude your "Facts About Trusts" with a jab at the tariff, as though that had anything to do with trusts. As party doctrine, or even as subject for schoolhouse discussion, protection has had its day. Protection was a means, not an end; an implement, not a fabric; a vehicle, not a destination. The end having been reached, or nearly so, we have little further use for the means. That end is self-supply. We are not only supplying ourselves with almost everything we need, but are sending to others of our surplus. But let us not be childish and kick at the ladder on which we climbed to our present height of prosperity. Tariffs may come and tariffs may go, and few are they who will mind their coming or their going. As for the "monopolies" created and fostered by protection, they exist only in the imagination of labor leaders and the mouths of Populistic orators. H.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1899.

MUSIC THAT DOES NOT CHARM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in your paper signed "R. H.," June 18, is timely and admirably expressed. He protests against an intolerable nuisance and violation of law. I, too, live in a respectable neighborhood, and where it is reasonable to expect quiet, &c., being within one block of what I saw stated in your or some other daily contained in one continuous mile more wealth than any street in the world. Now, if it will be any consolation to "R. H." to know that in this realm of wealth there are worse things to endure than torpedoes, toy pistols, and firecrackers, let him come and spend a day or a night with me, (Sunday if he has no other at his disposal,) in my library extension, and listen to what goes on in the rear, proceeding from what a large brass plate on the front of said rear house proclaims to weary travelers to be a "conservatory of music."

Talk about torpedoes, pistols, firecrackers, and cats! Give me all of these, only spare me the tuning of a fiddle, the scales on a piano, and the screeching of a mother's daughter who has a voice that only wants cultivating, and requires seven days in the week and seven hours in the day to get it up to concert pitch. "R. H." says he has been obliged to go out of town to rid himself of the nuisance. Happy man! I can't go; I must stay, grin, and bear it. "R. H." has a good case against selfish, unthinking parents, who have no regard for the amenities of life, and don't know what it is to love or rather respect their neighbors' rights. We send money to convert the Chinese; they send back firecrackers to remind us that the heathen still rage, and that these contributions to our misery are in evidence that more contributions are required for effectual conversion.

"'Tis sweet to think that in this world of pain,
Suffering humanity ne'er calls in vain."
May it be even so for "R. H." and myself.
DON CARLOS.

New York, June 21, 1899.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The explanation which, according to your statement in a recent issue, is given by Dr. Atterbury for the lack of support afforded to the Presoyterian Church in New York prompts me to give you a bit of history, with perhaps an inference or two.

Forty-five years ago I was connected with a Presbyterian church in this city, the minister of which seemed to know nothing of the fallibility of the written Word, which Profs. Briggs and McGiffert insist upon so strenuously. He preached, in fact, from the Acts and the Epistles, and even from the Pentateuch, as though they were of equal authority with the Gospels; and the result was that his church never thought of consolidation with some other, but, on the contrafy, it sent out three colonies, (these were not missions,) all of which became vigorous churches.

After this colonizing I witnessed on one occasion the addition of 100 members to this church, and on another occasion 125.

If Drs. Briggs and McGiffert, or any of their apologists or defenders, will by their preaching produce such results as the above, it will be in order to consider such an explanation as Dr. Atterbury has given.

C. M. MATHER.

New York, June 21, 1899.

THE GARBAGE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a grievance to air, and I propose to air it, with your kind permission, through the columns of THE TIMES; but, before doing so, I want to tell you something about your paper and myself, which you are at liberty to publish if you wish, although I would rather not see my name and address in print, (for I shall sign this in full,) as I dislike publicity of any kind excessively.

I am an alien, having lived now in New York City for five years, and until the last three or four months I could not be persuaded to buy a newspaper, for in the first few months of my residence here I became so disgusted with the ultra-sensationalism of The Journal, The World, and even The Herald, that I gave it up and lived without newspapers. Quite by accident I picked up an issue of THE TIMES, and was so struck by the difference that I have taken it regularly since, and I am quite sorry when I cannot read it all through for lack of time. Particularly do I enjoy the Saturday literary supplement, for I find it improves an education only too sadly neglected.

Now for my grievance. I have wondered whether it could not be made obligatory for people placing garbage cans on the sidewalks to put covers on them; for the stench sometimes arising from them as one passes seems to me almost sufficient to cause diphtheria or fever. Now, in the Summer the early morning is really the only time cool and nice enough to take the babies for an airing, and does it not seem a pity that their little lives should be thus endangered by these fearful odors? Surely our streets should be at their sweetest and freshest the first thing in the morning. Will not other mothers help to bring about this reform? I would like to know what you think about it, and remain an admirer of THE TIMES.

New York, June 21, 1899. Mrs. A. E. G.

VALUE OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among many advocates of methods in popular education that make for bodily, mental, and moral sanity—mens sana in copore sano—the writer (who was for thirty years a member of one or another country school board in Ohio and Kentucky) hopes to see the subject of "school gardens" in our rural school districts receive attention in the Educational Conference which your issue of to-day reports to be now in session at Capon Springs, in West Virginia. It may as well be here premised that the phrase "school garden" is used in the broad sense which includes out-door education generally, together with a thorough and intelligent initiation in rural handicrafts. Briefly, the "school garden" aims to do for the rural masses—but of course more ampirically—what is done in higher planes of thought for the more advanced students in our agricultural colleges. A sine qua non of the "school garden" is of course a plot of ground—the "school garden" proper—and the setting apart of a portion of the time heretofore given to scholastic tasks within the school room to directed work on such a plot. Incidentally it is hoped to bring the pupil in closer touch with nature and with everyday life. Many of your readers are of course aware that such "gardens" are already a "fact accomplished" among several European rural populations of not greater average thrift and intelligence than our own. Among many great and potent reasons that might be adduced, let it suffice here to say that the time, thought, and money expended in the establishment of such educational methods would be more than justified if a stop were thereby, once for all, put to one of the greatest wrongs committed against posterity in spite of what we are pleased to call "modern civilization." The writer here refers to the wanton defertilization of countless millions of acres of land that should have been looked upon as a sacred trust. Notwithstanding protests from time to time in printed publications, and isolated cases of partial rectification, there is no evidence that a sense of the stupendous crime—for it can be described as nothing less—has yet touched the public conscience!

In reference to the conditions mentioned, Prof. W. S. Shaler in "Outlines of the Earth's History," 1898, Page 345, says:

Unhappily, man, when by his needs he is forced to till the soil, is compelled to break up the ancient and perfect order. He has to strip the living mantle from the earth, replacing it with a growth of those species which serve his needs. Those plants which are most serviceable—which, in the higher civilization, are, indeed, indispensable, the grains—require for their cultivation that the ground be stripped bare and deeply stirred during the rainy season, and thus subjected to the most destructive effect of the rainfall. The result is that in almost all grain fields the rate of soil destruction vastly surpasses that at which the accumulation is being made. We may say, indeed, that, except in alluvial plains, where the soil grows by loose-made additions to its upper surface, no field tilled in grain can without exceeding care remain usable for a century. Even though the agriculturist returns to the earth all the chemical substances which he takes away in his crop, the loss of the soil, by the washing away of its substance to the stream, will inevitably reduce the region to sterility. It is not fanciful to say that the greatest misfortune which in a large way man has to meet in his agriculture arises from this peculiar stress which grain crops put upon the soil.

After enumerating some of the disastrous results in other countries and the means of refertilization which modern discovery has placed at the disposal of the farmer, the writer quoted goes on to say:

Within the limits of the United States the degradation of the soil, owing to the peculiar conditions of the country, is in many districts going on with startling rapidity. It has been the habit of our people—a habit favored by the wide extent of fertile and easily acquired frontier ground—recklessly to till their farms until the fields were exhausted, and then to abandon them for new ground. * * * This system deserves the reprobation of all good citizens; it would, indeed, be well were it possible to do so, to stamp it out by law. The same principle which makes it illegal for a man to burn his own dwelling house may fairly be applied in restraining him from destroying the land which he tills. * * * The man who has wrought this destruction has harmed the inheritance of life.

In a paper entitled "The World's Capacity for Sustaining Human Life," contributed March, 1894, to The Cosmopolitan, the present writer said:

In recent centuries the chief destroyer of the world's capacity of food production has unquestionably been man himself. Part of this destruction has taken the form of droughts, erosions, and widespread sterilization following on the reckless deforestization of uplands, part—through a misdirection of the most useful of industries—in defertilization by exhaustive and monotonous cropping accompanied by no attempt to return to the soil any portion of the principles of which it had been despoiled; part in lack of precaution against the washing utterly away (sometimes in a single decade) of the last vestige of the soil itself. This land impoverishment may be among the causes of the modern drift of rural populations to the cities. In view of these deplorable results it may be queried whether land ownership should carry with it the right in a part of one brief lifetime to deprive posterity of the priceless mantle of loam accumulated through untold centuries.

Much more could be said on this subject.
New York, June 22, 1899. H. KNIGHT.

Likes Us, but Not a Neighbor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my admiration for the courage shown and the wise, liberal, and broad-minded course pursued by THE TIMES in throwing open its columns to letters from people of every shade and variety of political opinion, from the most pronounced anti-imperialist to the most stubborn supporter of the Administration, through thick and thin. This large and fair spirit could not have been more perfectly illustrated than by your recently printing Mr. Atkinson's letter as well as various comments thereon, and I cannot but believe that this policy commends itself to, and is appreciated by, all your readers—evidently "of many colors."

It is in marked and very delightful contrast to the policy of your neighbor, The Tribune, which, so far as I have been able to observe, not only excludes expressions of opinion, but even actual information and items of news that do not furnish grist for its mill. It seems to attempt to smother all opposition to its own avowed convictions by what the Germans call "todt-schweigen," which may be translated by killing with silence.

Hoping to see you continue in your own frank, honest, and noble course, I send you a godspeed! S. STERNE.

Brooklyn, June 21, 1899.

The Brooklyn's Loop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to thank you for your very just and convincing editorial in to-day's issue on the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago. It might be opportune to reprint the famous interview with Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, in which he expresses his opinion of the important effect of the Brooklyn's loop on the result of the battle, and where, as a brave though vanquished officer, he speaks admiringly of his conqueror. Such a tribute to Schley will put to shame the hostile and venomous criticisms of such partisan papers as The New York Sun, and of such weathercock and irresponsible journals as The New York World. If the Bureau of Navigation, Secretary Long, and Senator Lodge had their way, Schley might run a good chance of being treated with an injustice almost equal to that with which the French military authorities have treated Dreyfus. He would be sacrificed for the benefit of Sampson, as Dreyfus has been sacrificed for the benefit of Esterhazy.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
121 West Sixty-second Street, New York City, June 21, 1899.

Mr. Osborne and the Grand Jury.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your editorial of to-day, "Mr. Osborne and the Grand Jury." It was admirably done: exquisitely clean cut. I wish every fair-minded and honest citizen of New York would read and digest it. It afforded me great pleasure. I am interested in the Molineux case, and also in a larger way interested in the unfortunate man, as I have been doing prison work for some time. I admire the clean news sheet, and long to see the day when sensational journalism will be forever wiped out, for it is a disgrace to a cultivated, a civilized Nation. Thanking you again, and hoping you will let your good work go on.

WILLIAM VINCENT DAWSON,
Priest, Sometime Chaplain of Tombs Prison.
24 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J., June 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Aguinaldo's Tactics.

It will take something more substantial than rumor to kill Aguinaldo. He who runs and fights away, will live to run another day.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Sermon of the Day.

"It was a powerful sermon."
"What was the text?"
"I don't recall the text, but I know he thoroughly discredited it."—Detroit Journal.

Surprised at His Ignorance.

"You are General Passenger Agent of the X., Y. and Z. Railway, are you? That road is somewhere out West, is it not? I can't remember that I have ever heard of it."
"Why, we've had two train robberies on that road!"—Chicago Tribune.

Easy Cure.

"There is a man who is always looking for trouble."
"Well, it's easy enough to cure him of that habit."
"How?"
"Get him put on the police force."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MAN WITH THE LOAD.

[Mr. Markham's consideration is solicited.]

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Bowed by a weight of fiery stuff, he leans
Against the hitching post and gazes 'round!
Besotted emptiness is in his face.
He bears a load that still may get him down.
Who made him dull to shame and dead to pride,
A thing that cares not and that never thinks,
Filthy, profane, a consort for the pig?
Who loosened and let down that stubbly jaw?
Whence came the scum adhering to those lips?
What was it clogged and burned away his brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To love and to be loved; to propagate
And feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more hideous than this—
More tongued with proof that Darwin didn't know—
For where in all the world of brutish beasts
Is one from which this monster might have come?

His blood flows in the frail, disfigured babe
O'er which the pale, heartbroken mother bends.
But what to him are those hot tears she sheds,
What cares he for the taunts his children bear,
The hungry cries they raise; their twisted limbs?
Through this dread shape the devil boldly looks,
And in that reeling presence mocks the world!
Through this dread shape humanity is shamed,
Profaned, outraged, dragged down and brought to scorn—
Made to inhale fumes from the slime he spews
And hear him jest at Virtue and at God.

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
Must this foul soiecism still
Be tolerated in an age when men
Grasp power from the circumambient air
And speak through space across the roaring gulfs?
Must this vile thing be left to wed at will
And propagate his idiotic spawn,
A shame upon the age in which we live,
A curse on generations to be born?

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
How may ye hope to reckon with this "man"?
How get along without the vote he casts
When there are public offices to fill?
How will it be with candidates when he
No longer hangs upon the reeking bar
Prepared to fight, to stab, to murder, and
To vote for him who furnishes his drinks?

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA

Abolition of the Kingship Is Satisfactory to This Country.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE UPHELD

Preference of Claims for Damages Against This Country Are Nullified by This Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Commissioner Bartlett Tripp, at Apia, Samoa, saying that peace had bee nrestored in the island; the commission had sustained the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the contested case of the election of the King; that Malietoa Tanus has resigned; the kingship was to be abolished, and a provisional government established.

As far as the state of affairs in Samoa and the programme for the future proposed by the commission are disclosed in Mr. Tripp's brief cablegram, they are satisfactory to the State Department. In the view of the State Department most of this programme is not final, but is subject to the approval of the three Governments party to the treaty of Berlin. This is true of the projected abolition of the kingship, an office specially provided for in the treaty.

There is little doubt that our Government will consent at once to this provision as soon as it is made apparent that the Governor of Samoa, who is to succeed to the control of affairs in Samoa, will be selected in such manner as to insure impartiality toward the residents. The fact that the Commission has unanimously sustained the decision of the Chief Justice in disqualifying Mataafa and seating Malietoa Tanus on the throne is particularly gratifying to the authorities here.

Admiral Kautz's first action upon arriving at Apia was to decide that Chief Justice Chambers must be sustained. The Commission having found that Mr. Chambers's decision was right, it follows that the Admiral's action was also correct, and so the talk of preference of claims against the United States for damages resulting from his action will come to nothing.

The British Foreign Office has forwarded to Mr. Tower, the British charge here, a statement of the conclusions reached by the Samoan Commission, including in part the text of the proclamation abolishing the kingship and establishing the provisional government. It states:

The commission published a proclamation on June 10 reciting:

Whereas, The declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the High Commission as valid and binding, and,

Whereas, The said Malietoa has voluntarily tendered his resignation as King, and the same has been duly accepted, and,

Whereas, The High Commission has decided to abolish the office of King in Samoa,

Proclamation is made for the establishment of a provisional Government during the stay of the High Commission in Samoa.

In connection with Baron von Buelow's statement to the Reichstag as to indemnity claims of Germany for losses in Samoa, the June issue of the Prussian Annual, just received in official quarters here, contains a discussion of how far it will be possible to assert claims for losses suffered by German trade and capital in consequence of the war—like events of the last year in the West Indies, the Philippines, and Samoa. A distinction is made between such losses as are directly caught in the war and such as were the indirect result of the conditions of war, as, for instance, the ruin or long storage of goods in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them by reason of the blockade, increasing insurance premiums, double freights, increased expenditure for the suspension of business, as well as losses of interest. The report continues:

"The compensation for the mere indirect damage will be, according to the ruling principles of international law, a matter of the greatest difficulty, yet it is evident that the Germans will have to be considered, at least to the same extent as subjects of other neutral nations. As regards the losses caused directly by the war, the subjects of neutral States living within the boundary of a State engaged in war have no claim to a privileged treatment through the belligerent parties; they are considered to belong to the population of the country and to share their fate. Terms for compensation may therefore, as far as the one on the Philippines is concerned, be settled only by way of arbitration or agreement. Thus, according to international law, foreign States are not liable for losses incurred by domestic troubles, if a responsibility of the respective foreign Governments cannot be conclusively made out on account that it had been able to prevent the damage. On the other hand, there is no doubt that full compensation must be granted for all such cases where Spanish or American authorities and troops have seized the property of neutrals for their own use or where these authorities and troops have illegally caused losses.

"As regards the compensation for the damage done to Germans in Samoa, a state of war has existed, contrary to the clear provision of the Samoan act, between the Anglo-American troops and the majority of the inhabitants of Samoa, during which these troops have violated a custom recognized by international law by not notifying the Germans on March 15 of the impending bombardment of Apia. Here a sense of fairness certainly ought to demand compensation to the Germans for losses occasioned by England and America."

The author comes finally to the conclusion that Governments must assert only such claims as are well founded and for which the obligation for compensation is clearly established by international law.

FUNERAL OF ENSIGN MONAGHAN.

Body Is Taken to Portland—Full Naval Honors for Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed at Samoa, was taken to Portland to-day on the steamer Columbia. The body was taken ashore from the Philadelphia with full naval honors, accompanied by Admiral Kautz and other officers of the Philadelphia. The escort from the cruiser was met at the landing by Mayor Phelan and two companies of the naval reserves, and the procession marched to the Columbia. The coffin was draped with flags and covered with beautiful flowers, conspicuous among which was a handsome wreath, the offering of the officers of the British man-of-war Porpoise. The flags on all the British vessels in the harbor were set at half mast out of respect to the memory of the brave Ensign. Flags flew at half mast from public buildings and from many houses. The British flag, draped with that of the United States, was very conspicuous. From Portland the body of the Ensign will be sent by rail to Spokane, where the funeral will take place.

Lieut. Lansdale's body will remain aboard the Philadelphia until Friday, when it will be removed with full naval honors to St. Luke's Episcopal Church in this city. From there it will be transferred to Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mrs. Lansdale, who is living here, with her parents, earnestly desired that the interment should be private, but Admiral Kautz has received instructions from the Navy Department to bury the officers with full naval honors.

Admiral Kautz Reports His Return.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Admiral Kautz reported his arrival at San Francisco last evening by telegraph to the Navy Department, but made no report upon Samoan affairs. This probably will be committed to the mails. His official superiors are fully satisfied with his conduct while at Apia. The Admiral retains his assignment as commander in chief of the forces on the Pacific station, and the Philadelphia will be retained in commission, though necessary repairs and docking will be made at once.

Remains of Gen. Kautz Interred.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The remains of the late Gen. August V. Kautz arrived here to-day from Seattle, Washington, and were interred in Arlington with appropriate military honors. Gen. Kautz was a brother of Admiral Kautz, and died in 1895.

President Zelaya Back in Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 22.—President Zelaya and the members of the Cabinet have returned to Managua from Jinotepe Mountain, the Summer seat of the Government, and public business will hereafter be transacted in this city. The President and the Ministers are all in excellent health.

The Khalifa Defeated by Soudanese.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 22.—It is announced that the Khalifa has been defeated, with heavy loss, by the natives friendly to the British. It is added that he has fled to the woods with a few followers and that his capture is imminent.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Proposals for Protection of Property at Sea May Not Be Taken Up—Discussion on Dum Dum Bullets.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—The American demand for the protection of private property at sea has not yet been presented to the Peace Conference. On Tuesday Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, requested the President of the conference, M. de Staal, to submit the question to the conference, at the same time suggesting that the proper way to bring the matter up for discussion would be to assemble a plenary conference, submit the question, and have it referred to a commission for examination.

M. de Staal has not yet arrived at a decision, as the American proposal has not been translated into French. It is the general opinion that the delegates of the great powers are absolutely opposed to raising the question, arguing the incompetence of the conference to do so under the terms of Count Muravieff's circular, M. de Staal having declared at the opening of the conference, with the approval of the delegates, that under no circumstances would the conference discuss any question not contained in the circular.

Several delegates declare there is little chance of the question being discussed, but that if it is discussed America will be opposed with the utmost energy by Great Britain and all the great powers.

After short sessions of the War and Navy Sub-Committees, at which reports by Major Gen. den Beer Poortugael of the Dutch delegation and Count Soltyk, the Austrian naval expert, were, respectively, adopted, the First Committee met to discuss the same.

The delegates declared in favor of any State using any new explosives or new inventions for ordnance, Russia and Bulgaria alone refraining from voting.

The question of dum-dum bullets was then discussed, Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh of the British delegation declaring that Great Britain did not desire to use any projectile inconsistent with the principles of modern war, and that dum-dums should only be used against an uncivilized foe.

The committee finally resolved in favor of prohibiting the use of bullets which easily spread or flatten out in the human body, such as explosive bullets, bullets in hardened cases which do not entirely cover the points, or bullets with an incision. The British and American delegates alone voted in the negative.

The use of any new explosives in projectiles from balloons was prohibited for five years. The question of restraining the introduction of new types of rifles was deferred.

Count Soltyk's report was then taken up. It declared that the sub-committee, though unable to agree regarding the proposed abolition of naval rams, submarine torpedo boats, and the use of explosives, had declared against the use of asphyxiating gases. The First Committee approved this recommendation.

A number of the delegates are suffering from a mild form of malaria, caused by the emanations of the canals, which receive the sewage.

Mrs. Holls, wife of Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, has been obliged to go to Dusseldorf for a change of air.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"This has been one of the most exciting days of the conference. There was a sharp controversy between the Russian and American naval delegates. Capt. Mahan very pertinently asked why the employment of gas should be interdicted, while the more cruel, wholesale destruction of human life aimed at by the employment of submarine torpedo boats should be permitted. 'A shell charged with asphyxiating gas need not necessarily destroy human life,' he said, 'any more than chloroform, but might only place men hors de combat for a time; whereas a submarine boat, stealthily approaching under cover of darkness, might send a thousand sleeping men to a watery grave. Why forbid retail asphyxiation by air and permit wholesale asphyxiation by water?'

"A Russian delegate replied that the men might be picked up when the ship sank. Capt. Mahan retorted by recalling the case of the British battleship Victoria, where, as he pointed out, in a highly disciplined fleet, in broad daylight and smooth waters, many hundreds of men were drowned, so sudden was the catastrophe and so short the available time to pick up the men. He reminded the commission also that this happened when an immense fleet was close together and intent on doing its utmost to save life.

"Capt. Mahan's arguments were altogether logical and unassailable, but this did not prevent the commission voting them down. A suggestion, that seemed to be made quite seriously, was put forward by one delegate to the effect that a submarine boat would naturally do her best to save life after she had sent the ship to the bottom.

"In the discussion regarding the dum-dum bullets, the Russian delegate, Col. Jilinsky, did not mince matters, but plainly expressed the opinion that the dum-dum was uselessly cruel. He refused to accent the humanitarian amendment proposed by Capt. Crozier of the American delegation, which would have been voted unanimously, that no bullet should be adopted which caused unnecessary suffering.

"Although it must be obvious to all that giving a specific technical interdiction to certain features will not prevent the introduction of other features capable of producing such cruel results, this is likely to be the case. Indeed, an ingenious and simple means of evading the Russian interdiction has already been devised. What a strange commentary on a humanitarian conference that one of its results may very well be the introduction of a more cruel missile than any at present in use!

"When the vote was taken Great Britain and America were left in the minority. England and the United States, therefore, are branded by the majority as uncivilized and anti-humanitarian States, while the Russians are to be congratulated on having served the cause of civilization and humanity. At least the eccentricities of today's debate have almost put matters in that absurd light."

The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague describes the "great effort the Sultan is making to induce the Dutch Government to suppress the meetings of the young Turkish party." He says:

"A meeting was announced at which the speakers were to be Achmed Riza Bey, Ameneghian, an Armenian, and Lewakowsky, an Austrian Pole. The Dutch Government summoned the speakers to prove their possession of financial resources, the absence of which would be the only ground upon which their expulsion could be decreed. This shabby trick failed, and the meeting was held; but it had an extraordinary result. Turkhan Pasca, the First Delegate of Turkey, sent his Secretary, Rechid Bey, to challenge the Young Turkish leader to a duel. Riza replied that they were both guests of a country where duelling was unlawful, and that he would not help the First Turkish Delegate to commit a crime. Of course, the Sultan is behind all this, and his Chief of Police is coming here to look after the Young Turks.

"The German delegates are still without instructions on the arbitration question."

RUSSIA BUYING ARMAMENTS?

Reported that She Negotiated with the American Ordnance Company as to a $6,000,000 Order.

BRIDGEPORT, June 22.—It was reported to-day that a short time ago the plant of the American Ordnance Company was visited by a representative of the Czar of Russia, and, so it is stated, the company was asked by him whether the following order could be filled: One hundred field batteries of six guns each, six and twelve pounders, quick-fire guns, and 1,600 caissons and limbers.

The value of the order would be about $6,000,000. The officials of the ordnance company refuse to admit that such an order has been placed, but they also refuse to deny it.

It is hinted that the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of Derby may obtain a portion of such an order.

NO SPANISH CRISIS LIKELY.

The Premier Says Opposition to the Budget Is Superficial.

MADRID, June 22.—Señor Don Francisco Silvela, the Premier, denies that there is any foundation for the report that a Ministerial crisis is imminent. Señor Duran, Minister of Justice, says the Opposition is trying to divide the Cabinet, but will not succeed.

At the Cabinet Council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, the Premier described the opposition to the budget as "of the superficial character always engendered when new taxes are proposed."

The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, replying in the Senate to a question put by Gen. Weyler, said that the Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, was disposed to accept certain amendments to the budget.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

The French Action Said to Have Been Planned—British Admiral and the Cabinet Confer Daily.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22.—The Colonial Ministry maintains that the French warship and fishermen, in trying to assert utterly unjustifiable claims on the French shore this season, seriously complicate the settlement of the whole question.

Reports from the French shore indicate a settled design and a widespread action to carry this object into effect, with results most disastrous to settlers in that region.

Conferences between Commodore George A. Giffard, commanding the British Squadron in Newfoundland waters, and the members of the Cabinet continue daily.

PUBLIC CONSISTORY AT ROME.

The Pope Conducts the Ceremony of Presenting the Hats to New Cardinals—New Bishops Appointed.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope to-day held a public Consistory, at which the hats were presented to the recently created Cardinals, with the exception of the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Archbishop of Goritz.

The ceremony occurred for the first time in the Hall of the Loggia, near the entrance of St. Peter's. About 3,000 persons were present, including the members of the diplomatic corps, church dignitaries, and several Latin-American Bishops.

The Pope, who was in good health, entered and departed in the Sedia Gestatoria, escorted by the Flabelli. He conducted the ceremony with ease, in spite of its length, and the strength of his voice was much remarked when he gave the benediction.

His Holiness was loudly acclaimed on his entry into and departure from the hall. He afterward held a secret Consistory, with the usual ceremony of opening and shutting the mouths of the new Cardinals. The latter were afterward received in the Pope's private apartments.

At the secret Consistory the Pope announced among the appointments to Bishoprics those of Father Christie, Oregon; Father Denys O'Connor, Toronto, and Father Clontier, Three Rivers.

Father Rouxelle is appointed auxiliary Archbishop of New Orleans.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Webster Continues His Argument for Great Britain.

PARIS, June 22.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held morning and afternoon sessions to-day, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, resuming his speech in behalf of the case of Great Britain. He continued his historical review, dealing with the original establishment of the Dutch on the coast.

The next meeting of the commission will be held on Wednesday, June 28.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

Third Reading of the Spanish Islands Purchase Bill Passed.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Reichstag to-day rejected a motion to refer the Labor Protection bill to a committee. The Conservatives, Imperialists, and a portion of the National Liberals voted with the Government in the minority. The Reichstag subsequently passed the third reading of the Spanish Islands bill.

The members then gave three cheers for Emperor William, and the session was declared adjourned until Nov. 14.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Big Order for Artillery Said to Have Been Received from Pretoria.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from The Hague asserting that Dutch official circles are aware that the Transvaal Government is preparing to make a most stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain, and is arming in the most complete fashion.

According to this informant, an order has just been received by the Krupps from Pretoria for twenty-five quick firers and several heavy calibre guns for fort artillery.

More Gold Fields Raad Members.

PRETORIA, June 22.—In accordance with the promise made by President Krüger to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, at the recent conference in Bloemfontein, the Transvaal Executive has finally decided to increase the representation of the gold fields population in the Volksraad. The Government will probably allow six members, instead of two, the present representation.

War Insurance Rates Advancing.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily Mail this morning says an extremely brisk business is being done at Lloyd's in war risks, at daily advancing rates.

A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Weds Count de Jametel.

LONDON, June 22.—The wedding of Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized quietly at the Catholic Chapel of St. Elizabeth at Richmond this morning. The bride's parents, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were among those present.

The Princess and the Count afterward drove to the parish church of Kew, where they were remarried according to the rites of the Church of England.

The marriage, on account of its Morganatic character, has caused a considerable amount of talk.

Princess Marie is the daughter of Grand Duke George, the son of the reigning Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. She was born in May, 1878, and is therefore over twenty-one years old. Count Charles de Jametel belongs to the Petit Noblesse, and his name does not therefore appear in the Almanach de Gotha.

MR. KIPLING ELUDES REPORTERS

Tactics at Liverpool and London Successful—Is Now Quite Well.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—A large crowd assembled at the landing stage here to-day to witness the debarkation of the passengers who arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic, which left New York June 14. When they were all ashore it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling had landed hours previously.

A stampede to the railroad station ensued, and the train in waiting was ineffectually searched. It was then discovered that the author was still on board the Teutonic, and the crowd raced back to the steamer, reaching the vessel just in time to see Mr. Kipling walk quickly down the gangplank. He refused to be interviewed saying emphatically that he had nothing to communicate to the public. He made his way to the station, took a corner seat in a railroad carriage, and began reading a paper and smoking.

Those who saw him before he went to the United States say Mr. Kipling looks better than when he left England.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Kipling's publisher, outwitted the crowd of waiting reporters at Euston Station here, and succeeded in getting Mr. Kipling into a waiting hansom, which was out of the station almost before the train was at a standstill.

Both Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Kipling's father confirm the statement that the author's health is now perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Kipling goes to Rottingdean to-morrow.

The Proposed Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, June 22.—A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, assured a deputation representing the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society to-day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was prepared to give substantial aid to the proposed antarctic expedition.

The Saxe-Coburg Succession.

LONDON, June 22.—It has been definitely decided that the young Duke of Albany, grandson of Queen Victoria, is to succeed to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on the expected abdication of the Duke of Edinburgh and renunciation by the Duke of Connaught of his rights.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The regatta of the New York Yacht Club was an event yesterday which brought to town many of the great steamer yachts that have been cruising along the coast from here to Newport this month. The anchorage at the foot of East Thirty-third Street was quite crowded, and among them was the Valiant, in which Mr. William K. Vanderbilt had arrived from Europe late the day before. Mr. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have also been in town this week, and, in fact, the cool weather has been an inducement for many fashionable women to look in for the day on shopping expeditions. The restaurants were well patronized during the day.

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This week has brought back to this country many travelers. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have been among these. They have been gone since early Spring. They will pass the Summer at Newport. Mrs. J. A. Bostwick returned with them. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden have also arrived from a long trip abroad. They went to Cambridge for the class day exercises. Their younger son gave a "spread." Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., were expected from Lenox with a party for this occasion also. Other voyagers who returned home were Mr. Harold Brown, Mr. Stewart Brown, Mr. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable and the Misses Constable, Mr. A. Butler Duncan, Mr. F. Grey Griswold, Mrs. Jaffray, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. T. Huger Pratt, Mr. W. B. Rathbone, and Mr. F. M. Whitehouse. Mrs. Jaffray is back in America after an absence of several years. Part of this time was passed with the late Mrs. Ayer in Paris and part with Mrs. Bradley Martin. Among the visitors are Capt. Neil Haig and the Misses Haig. They are distant connections of Mrs. Astor's daughter, who married a brother of Capt. Haig.

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A quiet home wedding on Wednesday was that of Miss Kate Belloni, the daughter of the late Mr. Louis Belloni and a niece of the late Theodore Hayemeyer, to Mr. Lawrence Griffith of Baltimore, Md. The recent death of Mr. Belloni, the father of the bride, precluded any reception, and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was seen on Fifth Avenue yesterday. He looks very well after his European trip. He passed most of the day at the Grand Central Station, and did not go to the yacht races. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt should arrive to-day or to-morrow from Europe. Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht has reached the Azores. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will travel abroad this Summer.

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The Count Cassini and his niece, Miss Cassini, were booked to sail last Wednesday, but they have been the guests of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, at Avon, in the Genesee Valley. Miss de Smirnoff, the niece of Mrs. Wadsworth, was the guest of the Cassinis last Winter in Washington.

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A ball which took place in London last week, and which will be of some interest to Americans, was on the occasion of the coming out of Miss Helyar, the daughter of Lady Saville. Lady Saville, as Mrs. Helyar, passed a number of seasons in this country, and was very much admired. Her husband was attached to the English Embassy at Washington. After Mr. Helyar's death she married Lord Saville. Her daughter inherits to a great degree the mother's beauty, and is one of the very "promising" débutantes of the London season. The ball was white and yellow, the whole house being decorated with these colors. The flowers were yellow irises, white orchids, and gladioli, while trails of smilax and abundant baskets of irises and stephanotis were hanging from the staircase, at the base of which were groups of tall palms. Miss Helyar wore a simple white gown, and her mother was in white and diamonds. The Duchess of Marlborough, who has now gone out of mourning, wore white, with beautiful pearls. The ball was one of the prettiest of the London season.

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The Ascot was a brilliant spectacle, and the gowns were more elaborate than usual. The Duchess of Marlborough was one of a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Beckett. She wore a gown of white lace, with narrow bands of black satin, while her toque was of white and black chiffon, and around her neck was a chiffon boa edged with black. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was present with her husband, Lord William Beresford. Lady Colebrooke—who is a sister of the Pagets—was in mauve, with a mauve toque. Mrs. Bradley Martin was in sage green, and covered, it is said, with emeralds, with a large and wonderful emerald brooch, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who was Miss Baby Beckwith of this city, wore gray embroidered in silver. Many of these women were guests at the numerous house parties given for Ascot. Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward and his sister, Miss Alice Ward, were stopping with Lord Howe.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. Peter Fenelon Collier have been passing some time at Devon, where Mr. Gould has been engaged in the polo games. He left there last Saturday, but during the week both he and Mrs. Gould were entertained at dinner by several Philadelphians. Among those who gave dinners in honor of the Goulds was Mr. George McFadden.

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The usual dances will take place at the different suburban and country clubs this and to-morrow evening. The festivities at Baltusrol, which consist of teas and dinners, have been quite numerous. Ardsley has its match, and there will be many players at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, who go down to-day and remain over until Monday.

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The Duc and Duchess de Arcos have decided to Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea. This is somewhat of a disappointment for Newport, but it is hoped that they will change their minds and go to the latter place for a short while, at least during the brief season.

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Newport has been very much excited over the appearance of a young bicyclist who has been several times at the Casino recently. The Casino, although formally opened, is still in the hands of the painters, and there is very little to attract there at present writing. But the point of Newport's surprise is that this young man should have a gold snake with emerald eyes entwined around the bell of his wheel. This is a new fad, and, while the name of the man is not given, it has stirred up Newport, now devoted to afternoon teas at the golf club and a few small dinners, to discussion and publication.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer passed through the city and is at Newport. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has not yet arrived from her Western tour, although she is expected daily. She will stop in the city but a few hours, and will go direct to Newport, where Miss Marion Fish and her other children are awaiting her.

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William K. Vanderbilt gave a small dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Jr. Mrs. Harriman wore a gown of ecru lace over salmon silk, and a leghorn hat trimmed in black velvet. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore cream lace over corn-colored silk, and a rough straw turban, with black velvet and pink roses.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 22.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave one of the largest luncheons of the season to-day.

An informal dance was held at the Mianetuck Golf Club this evening. Similar dances will be held weekly during the Summer.

It is understood the English Legation will come from Washington to Newport for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. Braddon Hamilton, Superintendent of the Episcopal Publication Society of New York, will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel on Sunday.

Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season, and has as her guest Miss Sallie Baldwin of Baltimore. Mr. William Woodward has also arrived there.

Mrs. Joseph Widner is the guest of Mrs. William E. Carter at Quarterfoil.

Mrs. J. Elliss Hoffman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown.

Casino registers include Mr. Jonathan Thorne, Capt. George F. Harrison, United States Army, and Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy.

Jonathan Thorne of New York is the guest of Mr. J. Burke Wolf.

C. A. Roberts of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. Gordon McKay.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include O. F. Kendall of Boston, James McCormack, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gladding of New York.

Mr. Arden Robbins, the well-known golf player, is visiting here, and to-day played an interesting match with Miss Winthrop on the Newport Golf Club links.

John R. Drexel is expected from Philadelphia on the Sultana to-morrow.

Mrs. George B. De Forest will entertain at luncheon, on Saturday, at Gooseberry Island.

Bishop Potter arrived from New York last evening, as did also R. T. Wilson.

Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of New York is a guest at Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart's.

Mrs. C. H. Colt of Hartford is the guest of Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Mrs. George Tiffany has rented her villa on the northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, known as Gravel Court, to Mr. Clarence H. Mackay of New York for the season.

It is currently reported here that the Havemeyer-Winslow wedding will take place at Friedheim this Summer. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her family will come to Friedheim from their Long Island home next week.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell have arrived from Philadelphia and will go to their cottage on the Cliffs next week. They are at present the guests of Col. Morrell's mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, in Bellevue Court.

J. H. Glover is here from New York on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilbur of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Wilbur.

George S. Scott of New York, who owns the Scott villa here, was a visitor to-day.

The thirty-footer Veda, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived from Bristol for the Summer to-day.

Dr. McKaye Smith's new naphtha launch Virginia arrived to-day from New York, and is at The Dumplings.

Mrs. A. E. Portington, Mrs. Portington, Miss Alice Grey Portington, Miss Florence McCrea, and Nelson G. McCrea of Brooklyn are registered at the Thorndike in Jamestown.

Mr. Theodore Benoist and family of St. Louis are in Jamestown.

The Golf Club was very largely patronized to-day from early forenoon until dark. During the afternoon many ladies drove out to the clubhouse and enjoyed tea, and there met the Princess Lynar of Paris, who was Mrs. James P. Kernochan's guest at tea.

At the Newport Golf Club there were registered to-day Dr. Morgan of New York, who is the guest of Louis Q. Jones and Francis P. Freeman.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Harsen—Rhoades.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 22.—Miss Ella Louise Rhoades, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy, and the Rev. N. Fredrick Van Harsen were married this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Charles S. Lane, rector of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary C. Bishop, Miss Emily Brinkerhoff, Miss Margaret Van Harsen, and Miss Margaret Lockhardt. Arthur Williams of New York was best man. The bridegroom is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Parma, N. Y.

Chandler—Skillman.

Nathan Chandler and Miss Ella M. Skillman were married Wednesday evening at the parsonage of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas Bridges, pastor of the church. The only witness to the ceremony was the daughter of the bridegroom. Mr. Chandler is a commission merchant in Newark. The bride is a graduate of the Newark City Hospital Training School for Nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in Newark.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

Miss Elkin Becomes the Bride of David Rosenbaum.

Miss Minnie Elkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Elkin of 208 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was married yesterday at her parents' home to David Rosenbaum of Reading, Penn. The bride and bridegroom are deaf and dumb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. M. Krauskopf, rabbi of the Eighty-second Street Synagogue, assisted by the Rev. John Chamberlain, who acted as interpreter.

The bridesmaid was Miss Dora Labishiner, and the best man L. Schlichter.

BATTERSBY HELD FOR TRIAL.

He Struck a Policeman Who, He Said, Insulted Mrs. Battersby.

Alzamira Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association and Superintendent of the Brighton race track, was held for the Court of Special Sessions by Magistrate Leale in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday. He is charged with assaulting Policeman Peter Campbell. John Y. McKane was one of the spectators in court.

The testimony showed that Campbell had met Mrs. Battersby at the Brighton Beach Hotel on the night of the fire, and after asking her where she lived he said: "Where is a good place to get a ball?" Several policemen who were witnesses bore out Campbell in his statement that he did not say to the prisoner's wife "Where can we get a ball?" as charged by Battersby, who claimed justification for the assault because his wife had been insulted.

Mr. Battersby was paroled.

VERDICT AGAINST LOTTA.

David A. Banta Recovers $925 for Breach of Contract.

A jury before Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday returned a verdict for $925 in favor of David A. Banta against Lotta Crabtree, the actress.

The case was tried on Wednesday, and Justice Fursman ordered a sealed verdict. Banta, who is a theatrical manager, sued to recover $2,000. He alleged that in 1892 he was engaged by Miss Crabtree to manage a company which she proposed taking on the road. Later, Miss Crabtree decided to abandon the tour, and Banta was released from his contract. Miss Crabtree alleged in her defense that she gave Banta $300 in settlement of any claim he might have against her.

Pain's Firework Spectacle Ready.

Mr. Pain will offer to the public to-morrow night, for the first time this Summer, at Manhattan Beach, his great naval and military spectacle describing how Cervera's fleet was destroyed on the Cuban coast and how the land forces of the United States captured San Juan Hill nearly a year ago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank Daniels and his opera company begin a week's engagement in Victor Herbert's opera, "The Idol's Eye," at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow evening.

Signor Archille Alberti, who traveled through this country last season as a member of Mme. Scalchi's Concert Company, and who is at present singing baritone rôles with the Heinrich Opera Company in Philadelphia, married Miss Helen R. Ulrich of Chicago last Tuesday. The bride is a singer, professionally known as Helene Noldi.

The cast thus far engaged for the production of the "Children of the Ghetto" include Miss Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, Wilton Lackaye, William Norris, Claude Brooke, "Gus" Frankel, Frank Cornell, "Fred" Lotto, Charles Stanley, Louise Muldener, Ada Dwyer, Rosabel Morrison, Laura Almosnino, Mme. Cottrelly, Ada Curry, Sadie Stringham, and Mabel Tellaferro.

Beginning with next Monday night's performance of "His Excellency the Governor," at the Empire Theatre, Miss Amelia Bingham, who was last seen in this city as Guinevere Penfold in "The Cuckoo," at Wallack's Theatre, will succeed Miss Jessie Millward as the Countess de Gex. Miss Millward's withdrawal from the cast is for the purpose of enabling her to take a vacation. She will make a trip to her home in England, returning in time to appear in one of Charles Frohman's new plays.

The opening of the Madison Square Roof Garden will take place to-morrow evening, when the public will be introduced practically to a new place of amusement. Many changes have been made since last season. Among the most marked changes is the erection of a "Court of Honor" and a promenade built over the arena. The stage has also been enlarged and provided with a drop curtain. The opening bill will consist of a series of original entertainments under the direction of E. E. Rice.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

LECTURE IN A STABLE YARD.

Animal Protecting League Meets with Marked Success in Teaching Humane Ideas on the East Side.

Never, perhaps, was a free popular illustrated lecture given amid such queer surroundings as those in which Mrs. Myles Standish, president of Our Animal Protective League, and William H. Tolman, its Vice President, addressed a typical east-side audience in the open air last evening. The league was founded a little over a month ago, and its object is to teach those who have to deal with animals, and notably with horses, that kindness to our dumb dependents is not only a duty, but that it pays.

The idea of an open-air meeting did not originate with the society, but with some east-side drivers who, having been informed of the organization of the society and its objects, got together and invited members of the society to visit and talk to them. Contractor James J. Mooney gladly placed his stable and yard at 318 East Twenty-sixth Street at their disposal. The drivers themselves offered to pay the expenses of the stereopticon show, and they not only did so, but worked hard to clean out the stable and yard and make it as neat as possible for the occasion. Tough boys of the neighborhood had arranged a hostile demonstration, but they were frustrated by the drivers, and their plans miscarried wholly. Bernard Keoghan, in charge of the stable, constituted himself special policeman and preserved order admirably, while Joseph Conklin, the foreman, seconded his efforts and was a very interested listener and spectator.

The stable doors were thrown open shortly before 8 o'clock. There was no light there save for a lantern that swung in Keoghan's hand. The audience made their way between two rows of trucks and carts to a yard in the rear. Here various vehicles with one exception stood on end and formed admirable colgns of vantage for the youngsters who clambered on to them. The exception was a truck which rested on its four wheels and served as the lecture platform. By the time set for the lecture to commence the yard and stable were thronged by fully seven hundred spectators. The walls of the yard were fringed with humanity, and every window, every fire-escape, and even the roofs of the adjoining tenements, which formed three sides of a square, were black with people. A big sheet had been nailed upon a wall of the stable building, and upon this 150 ten-foot views were projected.

At last everything was in order, and Mr. Tolman, who, in addition to Mrs. Standish, was accompanied by his wife; Alexander N. Hadden, and George H. Dean, members of the society, began his address. He dealt with the proper way of harnessing and treating horses, and was intended to show that cruelty was very often caused by ignorance. Practical demonstrations were given by pictures. Horses of the Fire, Police, and Street-Cleaning Departments were shown, and the famous horses of Washington, Grant, Roosevelt, and other commanders.

Mrs. Myles Standish, whose knowledge of horses is practical and thorough, spoke along the same lines, insisted upon the necessity of doing away with blinders and upon the evils of the too tightly drawn check rein. The proceedings concluded with a display of pictures of animals of all kinds, wild and domestic, for the edification of the little ones. The remarks of the lecturers, and especially those of Mrs. Standish, were listened to with keen attention by the drivers, who expressed astonishment that a woman should know so much about horses, and evidently gave her recommendations respectful consideration. That the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed by all was demonstrated by the frequent and hearty applause, and by the invitations to "come and see us again, mam, and bring yer magic lantern with yer, mister," extended with much cordiality by the men.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolf Tannenbaum.

Adolf Tannenbaum, who died at his home, 9 Clinton Street, of Bright's disease, was buried yester

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACING

W. C. Whitney Does a Good Bit of Business with Killashandra.

MR. CROKER'S HORSE BEATEN

The Day's Winners Were Peace, Killashandra, Thomas Cat, Fly-by-Night, Big Gun, and Rhinelander.

Maher's ride in the Suburban took second place in the gossip of the racegoers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. Talk was more regarding the operations of Sydney Paget, the manager of the Hon. William C. Whitney's racing stable. Mr. Paget was reported to have secured a contract with the light-weight jockey George Odom for a term of three years at a salary of $10,000 per year. Odom is at present under an engagement to W. H. Clark. He, Green B. Morris, representing J. B. Haggin, and Mr. Whitney have all been after the lad, who has shown for some weeks to be about the best of the young jockeys riding hereabouts this season. The report was premature, for Odom's father has not as yet agreed with any one as to the future services of his son.

The other story in which Mr. Paget figured was about the sale of Killashandra, winner of the Zephyr Stakes for two-year-olds. This filly, a daughter of the speedy Connemara, was the property of F. C. O'Reilly of Orange, N. J., a large contractor for work on the New Jersey Central Railroad. Mr. O'Reilly was superintending the work of a big gang of men on a new piece of track being constructed somewhere out in the wilds of the Pennsylvania coal regions on Wednesday afternoon. He was some 300 miles from New York, and well away from civilization, when he heard the whistle of a special locomotive coming over the tracks his men had but recently completed. Suspecting some sort of trouble, Mr. O'Reilly went over to see what this unexpected visitor wanted. The locomotive brought a telegraph messenger, who handed him a dispatch reading:

New York, June 21, 1899.
F. C. O'Reilly, Contractor New Jersey Central Railroad, Penobscot, Penn:
Mr. W. C. Whitney will purchase your filly Killashandra at your price. SYDNEY PAGET.

Mr. O'Reilly dropped work at once, and as soon as he could arrange matters with his foreman started for New York. Yesterday morning he saw Mr. Paget. In ten minutes the ownership of the filly had been transferred, and in the afternoon she ran in the Zephyr Stakes as the property of W. C. Whitney. What Mr. Whitney paid for the filly does not appear, but it is understood to have been a good price. She won the race very cleverly with the very comfortable odds of 5 to 1 against her, and the gossip of the ring had it that Mr. Paget won enough over the race to pay for two or three Killashandras even at a very fancy price. Flaunt was a hot favorite for the race and Primrose Day a strong second choice, but Killashandra defeated both of them so very cleverly as to make her look like a thoroughly good one. This was particularly emphasized by the fact that she ran wide at the elbow, where she was leading by a good margin, and lost about a dozen lengths by so doing. But McCue got her straightened in time to get to the front and beat Flaunt home by about a half-dozen lengths.

Plungers who diagnosed the first race as a good thing for Ordeal met after it was all over and held an autopsy to find out where the diagnosis had failed. It was impossible to reach any other conclusion than a lack of speed, though on form Ordeal ought to have been the best thing in the bunch. But Peace, at 7 to 1, made a runaway race of it, and Tourraine was as easily second at the finish, while Prince of Wales and Havelock fought it out for the third money, while Ordeal came home behind them.

Thomas Cat and Merry Prince made a very pretty race of the handicap at a mile and a quarter. The latter led the field for a bit above a mile, with Thomas Cat and Central Trust playing for the lead behind him. Central Trust was outrun by Thomas Cat, who took command in the stretch and coming fast beat Merry Prince by a head, the latter finishing strong under the drive.

The Swift Stakes, at seven furlongs, was an easy thing for Fly-by-Night, the favorite, he winning in a common canter from Kinley Mack, who just beat Greatland, an outsider, for the second money by a head. Richard Croker's imported colt Little Saint, that cost him $8,000, was the "real jam" for the race, but he had lost the speed he had showed in his morning trials, and was never able to get to the front or out of the ruck in which he finished.

Big Gun, favorite for the selling race for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, had a tight squeeze for the money. Her Ladyship and Vohicer, the latter a much-touted "good thing" for the race, outran the favorite in the early stages of the sprint. When they got straightened for home, Big Gun came with a rush between the pair and beat Her Ladyship by a short head, and the backers of the favorite were greatly rejoiced thereat. The race was McCue's second victory for the afternoon.

Turner tied McCue's record by winning the run of a mile over the turf track with Rhinelander, who was a hot favorite for the event. Although there were twelve entries, there were but four starters. Turner got so far away from the field with Rhinelander at the end of seven furlongs that he was sure he had the race won, and let up riding. Williams then came with a rush with Bon Ino, and all but caught the favorite napping. Turner managed to get him to going again just in time to prevent being beaten, but that was all.

The Racing Stewards did nothing beyond examining the bookmakers' sheets on the Suburban race in the Maher case, and no decision will be reached before Saturday.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:07 4-5.
1—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., by Midlothian-Turmoil, $600, 101 pounds, 7 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Wilson)
2—Tourraine, Charles Ott's ch. g., 103, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Absher)
3—Prince of Wales, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 106, 6 to 1 and even.....(McCue)
Havelock, 111, 15 to 1, (Crowhurst,) Ordeal, 112, 12 to 5, (O'Leary;) Lady Exile, 106, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Uam Var, 106, 60 to 1, (Bullman;) Chopin, 111, 15 to 1, (Simms;) Tyran, 103, 15 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Cammotop, 106, 100 to 1, (Romano;) Veracious, 106, 15 to 1, (H. Martin;) Haytime, 103, 60 to 1, (Herting;) Ed Tipton, 111, 7 to 1, (Mitchell,) and May Landis, 106, 100 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named. Lepida, 106, 150 to 1, (J. Slack,) was left at the post.
Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.
SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.
1—Killashandra, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Connemara, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Flaunt, J. B. Leuman's b. c., by Forester-Display, 114, even and 2 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Primrose Day, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., by St. Florian-Holiday, 106, 7 to 2.....(Odom)
Red Path, 106, 6 to 1, (Bullman,) and Pasig, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.
THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 2-5.
1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5 years, by Masetto-The Cat, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(N. Turner)
3—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4, 107, 4 to 1.....(McCue)
Intrusive, 4, 113, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tragedian, 5, 111, 8 to 1, (Williams;) George Boyd, 4, 106, 7 to 2, (Doggett,) and Millstream, 4, 102, 50 to 1, (Crowhurst,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a hard drive by a short head; three lengths between second and third.
FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 2-5.
1—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(N. Turner)
2—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabee's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 116, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 121, 30 to 1.....(O'Leary)
Little Saint, 111, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Satirist, 116, 15 to 1, (R. Williams;) Lackland, 111, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Dr. Eichberg, 121, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Manlius, 111, 15 to 1, (Odom,) and Cormorant, 116, 12 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.
Won easily by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.
FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time —1:06.
1—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Artillery-Linda Vista, $1,200, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Vohicer, C. J. Brossman's b. c., 108, 11 to 5.....(N. Turner)
Alez, 106, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Goldone, 101, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Gold Lack, 100, 60 to 1, (Gratzsch;) Prestige, 102, 7 to 1, (P. McDermott;) Pillager, 102, 100 to 1, (Romanell;) Be Be S., 99, 50 to 1, (Jackson;) Tildy Ann, 99, 30 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Homecrest, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a hard drive by a short head; a neck between second and third.
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, 28 pounds above the scale. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile on turf. Time—1:42.
1—Rhinelander, H. Eugene Leigh's b. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Mary C., 114 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(N. Turner)
2—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 116, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(R. Williams)
3—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 121, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Maid of Harlem, Osceola stable's b. f., 3, 109, 60 to 1.....(Doggett)
Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Tension, 101 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 15 to 1, won; Marietta, 94, (W. Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Brother Fred, 103, (E. Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Katie Rutherford, Ramlet, Wace, Leetka, Miss Maytle, J. E. Cline, Mattie Haley, Sir Philip Sidney, Alzoda, Independent Order, and Shuttlecock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Julia Hazel, 101 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 7 to 1, won; Infelice, 101, (Boland,) 6 to 1, second; King Elkwood, 103, (K. Harris,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Fardell, Vanes, Virgie O., Pinar del Rio, Oneta, Assassin, and A. McKnight also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Finem Respice, 95 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2, won; Victorine, 102, (Peterman,) 10 to 1, second; Col. Cluke, 103, (Britton,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Dr. Withrow, Dashaway, Preliminary, Otto H., and Richardson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. April's Lady, 94 pounds, (Harshberger,) 8 to 1, won; Norma Taylor, 94, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Shield Bearer, 101, (K. Harris,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Bertha Nell, Sister Mamie, Samival, Junaetta, Semicolon, and Little Lands also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Anthracite, 100 pounds, (E. Ross,) 13 to 5, won; Foneda, 105, (Scovill,) 15 to 1, second; Scarlet Lily, 100, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Milda, Merito, Flora Daniels, My Butterfly, Isabinda, Cherry Bloom, Katie Hickman, and Pride of the Barn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Kunja, 102 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 7 to 5, won; Donation, 103, (Peterman,) 50 to 1, second; Yuba Dam, 107, (E. Ross,) even, third. Time—1:40¾. Dandy H. and The Bondman also ran.

PARET WINS AT TENNIS.

Plays a Close Match with Wright in the Lenox Tourney.

The feature of yesterday's play in the Lenox Tennis Club's open tournament was the exciting match in the semi-final round of the scratch singles between J. P. Paret and B. C. Wright of Boston. These two experts were officially ranked just even last season, and there was much rivalry between them in consequence. Both rushed in to volley at every opportunity, and the match soon developed into a struggle for the net. Each man won his service through the first set until the score reached 4-all, when Paret lost his service and the interscholastic champion got the set.

In the second set Paret got a big lead, but Wright steadily crawled up on him, tying the score at 5-all. The Lenox expert finally won out by 8—6, however, and in the third set he ran three straight games from 3—2 against him, and won by 6—4. This victory gives him a place in the final round against J. A. Allen, the champion of Yale, who beat J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion, in the next match.

The finals will be played this afternoon, while the final match in the scratch doubles between Hackett and Allen, and Wright and Grant, will be played to-morrow afternoon.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Singles.—Semi-final Round—J. A. Allen beat J. C. Davidson, 9—7, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat B. C. Wright, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.
Scratch Doubles.—Semi-final Round—B. C. Wright and W. C. Grant beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 6—2, 6—3.
Handicap Singles.—First Round—G. E. Wyeth, (scratch,) beat W. C. Grant, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 6—2; H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) beat Morris Clark, (owe one-quarter of fifteen,) 6—4, 6—3; E. B. Barnes, (scratch,) beat F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) 6—0, 6—3. Second Round—G. E. Wyeth, (scratch,) beat H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) 6—3, 9—7; O. M. Bostwick, (owe half fifteen,) beat C. W. Inslee, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 6—1.
Handicap Doubles.—First Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) beat M. Clark and J. Kearney, Jr., (scratch,) 7—5, 2—6, 7—5. Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. L. O. Wadsworth beat L. J. Grant, 6—0, 6—1; E. B. Barnes beat C. Cragin, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. First Round—H. A. Plummer beat E. W. Cushing by default; F. V. Walsh beat H. H. Hackett by default.

Ladies' Tennis Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The second day's play in the law tennis tournament for the woman's championships of the United States, on the Philadelphia Cricket Club grounds, at Wissahickon Heights, near this city, resulted as follows:

Women's Doubles.—First round—Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Maud Banks, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss C. B. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, and Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., 6—3, 6—1; Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, and Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg defeated Miss R. H. Lycett and Mrs. Stroud, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Shoemaker and Miss Georgina Jones, California, bye.
Semi-final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Shoemaker and Miss Georgina Jones, 6—3, 6—0; Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, and Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, defeated Miss Hallie Champin and Miss Edith Parker, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
Mixed Doubles.—First round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, defeated Miss H. C. Cookman and A. C. Ferguson, Jr., Tulpehocken Field Club, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; Miss J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, Chicago, defeated Miss Ethel Stol and J. Park Hood, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1.
Consolation Singles.—Miss Helen Chapman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, a bye; Miss D. H. Rastall, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; Miss E. J. Rastall and Miss Ethel Stol to play.

WISCONSIN MEN PRACTICE.

They Do Not Impress Experts at Poughkeepsie — Fast Time by Philadelphians.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—The many here interested in the forthcoming race had an opportunity this evening to size up the Wisconsin University crew.

At about 7 o'clock the Wisconsin coach put his men on the water. For two hours, while the water was as smooth as glass, he had staid in his boathouse watching Pennsylvania and Columbia practice, and timing their strokes. When his crew got in the boat they pulled out a little from the shore and went down the river for two miles. The boat was not kept well on keel, and the entire appearance of the stroke was ragged.

It is only fair to state that there was one substitute in the boat, and that the men had not been in a boat for four days, but the experts are saying to-night that the improvement in form must be very great for Wisconsin to keep up with the crews now here. The coach said after the practice that the crew did as well as he expected.

Concerning the stroke it may be said that it is not the Yara Yara stroke taught by O'Dea when he coached the victorious Wisconsin crews, but a modification of the English stroke taught by Lehmann in coaching Harvard. It begins with an easy catch and ends with a strong jerk of the arm, and is liable, unless the strength of the men on the two sides of the boat is well balanced, to make the boat unsteady of keel.

With favorable water condition to-day the Pennsylvania Varsity eight-oared crew broke the Pennsylvania record, and came near breaking the record made by Cornell on this course in 1896 of 19 minutes and 29 seconds for the four miles. It is stated unofficially that the four miles was made on the middle course with a little help from the tide, in 19 minutes and 42 seconds.

A little later the Cornell eight of varsity men came down the same course in the middle of the stream, and was compelled to stop at the three-mile point because of interfering steamers. Rowing only at the set Cornell stroke of 31 to the minute they made the three miles in 15 minutes and 10 seconds, which with a spurt in the last mile at their usual finishing speed of 34 strokes would have landed them at the finish in as good time as Pennsylvania. Columbia was not timed.

Devon Polo Team Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—In the polo tournament at Bala to-day, the Devon team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club first team by 9¼ to 5 goals. The teams were as follows: Devon—C. R. Snowden, G. W. Hendrick, C. N. Wheeler, G. McFadden. Country Club—W. H. Smith, M. G. Rosengarten, A. E. Kennedy, J. F. McFadden.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Third Straight Game in Pittsburg.

GOOD PITCHING BY SEYMOUR

He Was in Splendid Form, and the Team Made Hits at the Right Time—Brooklyns Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	12	.786
Boston	36	19	.655
Philadelphia	33	21	.611
St. Louis	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	33	23	.589
Cincinnati	25	29	.463
New York	25	31	.446
Pittsburg	23	30	.434
Washington	18	39	.316
Louisville	17	38	.309
Cleveland	9	43	.173

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 6.
Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The New Yorks won another game by hard hitting. Rhines was relieved in the third inning, after six hits and six runs had been made. Sparks started well, but the New Yorks found his pitching easy after the sixth inning. All but one of Pittsburg's runs were made through errors, Seymour pitching in splendid form. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Wilm's, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
McC'ry, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	0	2	8	1
J. O'B'n, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Madison, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Bower'an, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Rhines, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	5	27	18	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	3	2	4	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	3	3	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	11	0	2
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0
T. O'B'n, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Wilson, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2
Warner, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Seymour, p.	1	0	1	3	0
Total	11	15	27	13	5

*Batted for Sparks in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	—11

Two-base hits—McCreery, Clark, Rhines, Van Haltren, Doyle. Three-base hits—Doyle, T. O'Brien, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, McCarthy, Stolen bases—J. O'Brien, Van Haltren, Doyle, 2; Seymour. Double play—Ely, J. O'Brien, and Clark. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Sparks, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhines, 1. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Seymour, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN EASILY.

Yaeger's Pitching Was Too Much for the Cleveland Team.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The home team was outplayed at every point by the visitors to-day. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hartley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
McAl'st'r rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Schec'n'st, c.	0	0	1	1	1
Maupin, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	5	24	12	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Casey, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0
Kelley, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Jones, cf.	1	3	4	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	16	1	1
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	2	1
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Yaeger, p.	1	0	1	3	0
Total	8	12	27	15	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	—8

Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Maupin, 1; off Yaeger, 2. Two-base hits—Tucker, McGann. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Struck out—By Maupin, 1; by Yaeger, 1. Stolen bases—Dahlen, (2,) Dahlen, Kelley, Jones, (2.) Double play—Quinn, Lockhead, and Tucker. Balks—Maupin, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.

The New Haven Collegians Win Through Timely Batting.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—Yale defeated Harvard this afternoon by a score of 2 to 0. The Yale team's victory was due not so much to the number of their hits as to their skill in making hits with men on bases.

Fitz played a fine game for Harvard, striking out ten men. Robertson, though not so brilliant, was steadier and gave no bases on balls. The Harvard fielding was only fairly good, though no actual errors were made. The men were too listless. Yale's fielders played a fast game. The game contained only a few exciting plays, aside from the two runs made for Yale in the eighth inning. Three double plays were made, the best executed being by Camp, De Saulles, and Waddell. Reid's three-bagger was the only sensational hit of the game. The entrance of Gov. Wolcott toward the middle of the afternoon was greeted with enthusiastic cheers on both sides. Score:

YALE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
De S'l's, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Quinby, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Wear, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Wallace, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Camp, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Waddell, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Eddy, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Roberts'n, p.	1	1	2	3	0
Total	2	6	27	13	1

HARVARD.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Loughlin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sears, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Haug'n, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Reid, c.	0	1	10	0	0
Galbr'th, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Dibblee, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Fincke, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Fitz, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	0	5	27	7	0

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Reid. Double plays—Camp and De Saulles; Waddell and De Saulles; Galbraith and Fincke. Base on balls—Off Fitz, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Sears. Struck out—By Robertson, 5; by Fitz, 10. Wild pitch—Fitz. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Attendance—5,000.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Bostons outplayed the Chicagos to-day, taking an easy game. Demontreville's fielding was very ragged and aided the Bostons in scoring. Frisbee, a new fielder, joined the Bostons and made a good impression both at bat and in the field. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Phyle and Donohue; Boston, Willis and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Phillips lasted just one inning to-day. Dammann, who followed him, did much better, but the Cincinnatis could not bunch hits on Orth and lost. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	5	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Dammann, and Wood; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—St. Louis won the last game of the series to-day by bunching its hits in the third inning. Sudhoff pitched in great form and had the visitors at his mercy. Sudhoff was injured in the seventh inning and Young took his place. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0		—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Young, and Criger; Washington, Weyhing and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

World Defeats Times's Nine.

The World and TIMES teams played a close game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park yesterday. The World team piled up seventeen runs in the first four innings, which was enough to stave off defeat, as THE TIMES team made a bold bid for victory in the last inning. Score:

World	4	4	4	5	2	0	1	—20		
TIMES	3	2	2	0	1	4	7	—19		

Other Games.

At Providence—Toronto, 6; Providence, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Rochester, 5.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Syracuse, 4.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Montreal, 4.
At Allentown, Penn.—Paterson, 4; Allentown, 3.

VETERANS PLAY AT CRICKET.

New York Team Defeats the Philadelphians at Prospect Park.

The veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia met at the wickets yesterday, and New York came out ahead by a margin of 26 runs and 4 wickets. The game was played at Prospect Park. The Philadelphians were under the leadership of Capt. John P. Green, and they included such players as Dan Newhall, J. B. Colohan, and C. Haines. Capt. Green made a great stand for his side, and put on 33 by good defensive cricket. L. Wister and J. Henry also played well for their respective scores. For New York, Archie Brown played a good free innings of 35; F. W. Green played well for 30, and "J. F. Jones" added 41. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. Davis b. Tattersall	3
J. P. Green, c. Green, b. Tattersall	35
G. Wistar, b. Walker	26
J. B. Colohan, c. and b. Brown	1
C. Haines, b. Brown	0
L. S. Newhall, c. and b. Brown	0
J. Henry, b. Brown	23
B. Bailey, b. Tattersall	4
A. Evans, st. Rose, b. Brown	4
G. T. Morgan, b. Tattersall	3
C. Davis, b. Tattersall	0
L. Haines, not out	3
Byes	3
Leg byes	4
Total	109

NEW YORK.

R. St. G. Walker, run out	1
S. C. Hosford, run out	0
C. H. Pepper, run out	0
H. Tattersall, c. Wistar, b. Colohan	6
R. T. Rokeby, l. b. w. b. Colohan	6
A. Brown, b. Davis	35
F. W. Green, run out	30
J. F. Jones, c. Morgan, b. Davis	41
J. Rose, not out	8
W. Penwick, not out	0
B. C. Bloxsun and A. H. Fowler, did not bat.	
Byes	3
Leg byes	1
Wides	1
Total	135

CANADIAN OARSMEN AT HENLEY

Members of the Argonaut Rowing Club to Compete in the Regatta.

HENLEY, England, June 22.—The members of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, who were passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, arrived here to-day after traveling all night long.

In spite of this they tried their new four-oared shell, and, although they found the boat unsatisfactory, covered the full course. The time was 7 minutes 57 seconds. The boat carries them well, and it is thought it was tried under unfavorable conditions.

The men say they average ten pounds too heavy.

The Canadian oarsmen will compete, at the Henley Regatta July 5, 6, and 7, for the Grand Challenge Cup, (eights,) possibly for the Visitors' Cup, (fours,) for the Stewards' Cup, (fours,) and individually, for the Diamond Sculls. C. C. M. Goldman is the Argonaut Club's chief entry for the last-named event, for which W. M. Bright will also compete.

MURPHY'S FAST MILE RIDE.

Bicyclist None the Worse for His Race Behind a Train.

"Charley" Murphy's ride of one mile on a bicycle in 65 seconds, paced by a locomotive on Wednesday, at Maywood, L. I., seems to bear out Murphy's statement made two years ago, that it was possible for a cyclist to ride a mile in one minute if fast enough pace could be secured. Murphy has felt no ill effects as a result of his fast ride, and the physician who has watched his work says his system has not suffered one bit.

It has been Murphy's ambition to place the mile paced record to his credit. It is the first time that he has ridden behind a locomotive, and he now claims that when the final trial takes place on June 30 he will cover a mile in less than 60 seconds, if Engineer Booth will only open the throttle wide enough.

The ride on Wednesday was a dangerous one. Had his front wheel touched the shield on the coach attached to the locomotive he would have been hurled to almost certain death. His wheel was geared at 112, so that the sprocket wheel made a fraction less than three revolutions in a second.

In speaking of his experience yesterday, Murphy could not explain what the sensation of riding at such a high speed was. He said that his eyes seemed to get crossed, but he never took them from the black streak pointed on the shield until something flashed before him, and he realized that the ride was over. Murphy sat up as soon as he saw the flash of Mr. Fullerton's cap before him.

The back draught as the car flew ahead made him wabble some, but he still held a firm grip on the handlebars. He jumped from the wheel when he saw that the board track ended a few yards ahead, although he was still riding at a high speed. Had he lost his nerve and ridden on the roadbed between the tracks where the path ended he would have received a bad fall.

Those who watched Murphy from the platform of the car say that it looked as though the rider did not vary an inch in his tracks. The time taken by the watches did not vary more than a fraction of a second, some showing the time in a fraction less than 65 seconds.

Murphy will ride another trial on Sunday afternoon, the path will be lengthened so that there will be no need of his leaving his wheel. The ride will be made about 4 o'clock in the afternoon

PAY FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Extra Compensation Is Granted to the Elm Street Board, but Applications of Others Are Denied.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, granted yesterday to William G. Davies, William H. Choate, and Joel B. Erhardt, the Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the land acquired by the city for the widening of Elm Street, $15,000 each additional compensation for the work done by them beyond that paid them under the scale allowed by the city of $10 a day. Additional compensation had been awarded to the Commissioners, the special counsel employed by the city, and the assistants employed by the Commissioner of Street Openings, but an appeal was taken, and the award was reversed, with leave to renew the motion. Justice Charles H. Truax was one of the Commissioners first appointed, but on his election to the Supreme Court bench in the Fall of 1895 he resigned, and Mr. Davies was appointed in his place. Albert B. Boardman was the special counsel who had charge of the condemnation proceedings for the city.

Justice Beach says that the motion for additional compensation to the assistants to the Corporation Counsel,, the clerks, and aides especially employed by the Commissioner of Street Openings, and for compensation to others especially engaged on behalf of the city on the work, must be denied. He says that the charges for additional services by the assistants, clerks, and special counsel must be eliminated from the bill of costs presented, as these employes were for the time being in the service of the city, and were paid for their services while so engaged.

The original bill of costs amounted to about $150,000, the charges for special services by counsel, clerks, and assistants aggregating over $80,000. The result of Justice Beach's decision is that all the compensation to be paid in addition to the ordinary fees will foot up only $45,000.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

John Pechando, an Italian saloon keeper of 233 Elizabeth Street, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was indicted for the murder of Antonio Pacilli on the night of March 23 last.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

168—B'klyn Wharf Tr. Co. vs. Tug J. A. Lawrence.
167—Clyde SS. Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 22.—The cases argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were: 69, 921, 52, 73, 74, 75.

Calendar for to-morrow: 78, 79, 80, 38.

The Court of Appeals will conclude its Saratoga Summer Term to-morrow, and will take the usual Summer recess until October, when it will reconvene at Albany.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

1—Cohne vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
2—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
3—Amend vs. Steinway.
4—Hartfield vs. Lavinson vs. De Biase.
5—Butcher vs. Com. Tr. Co.
6—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Matter of 182d St.
8—Badger vs. Cellar.
9—Matter of Mosholu Parkway.
Non-enumerated motions.
35—11th Ward Bank vs. Powers.
39—Matter of Andrew St.
27—Galvin vs. York.
28—Darr vs. same.
37—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. Feltner.
1—Flynn vs. York.
13—In re Nishlizer Vereingte, &c.
29—Thorne vs. Lazarus.
15—Jacob vs. Marks.
14—In re Rappleye.
42—County Club Land Assn. vs. Lohbauer.
43—Levy vs. Stanton.
44—In re Hollister.
45—McKesson vs. Russion Co., &c.
46—Lavinson vs. Young Men's Ben. Assn.
47—Parker vs. Mayor, &c.
48—Hubbard vs. Housley.
50—Herrick vs. Feltner.
51—Miller vs. same.
52—Smith vs. Smith.
53—Tanenbaum vs. Whiffen.
54—Tanenbaum vs. Goodman.
55—Sheehy vs. Clausen.
56—Trenton Potteries Co. vs. Tile G. & T. Co.
57—Graham & Sons Co. vs. Little.
58—In re Harbeck.
59—Cohen vs. Levy.
60—Randall vs. Penn. R. R.
61—Keim vs. Keim.
62—Little vs. Waverley Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Paul vs. Tacoma & Columbia River Ry.
2—Pain's Fireworks Co. vs. Man. Ry. Adv. Co.
3—In re Crosby.
4—In re Macfarlane.
5—Tomlins vs. Hauks.
6—Graves vs. Cattleberry.
7—Lanier vs. Donahue.
8—McDonald vs. Waldron.
9—Binninger vs. Binninger.
10—Thompson vs. Remsen.
11—Mitchell vs. H. Bonnell Bronze Co.
12—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
13—MacNabb vs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
14—Bryant vs. Marshall.
15—Moller vs. Sherman.
16—In re Leeds.
17—Raphart vs. Cohn.
18—Ruckert vs. Bursley.
19—Chambers vs. Moger.
20—In re U. S. Trust Co.
21—In re Chanler.
22—In re McCosker.
23—Stone vs. Fast.
24—Hamilton vs. Luetke.
25—Speller vs. Speller.
26—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
27—Galante vs. Galante.
28—People, &c., vs. Dickerson.
29—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
30—In re Helfrich.
31—Winter vs. Hirsch.
32—People, &c., vs. Kinofsky.
33—Panzella vs. Panzella.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re 3d Av. widening.
2—In re Marion Av.
3—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
4—In re Webster Av.
5—In re E. 176th St.
6—In re Depot Place.
7—In re Broome St.
8—In re Lind Av.
9—In re Wilkins Place.
10—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
11—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
12—In re 166th St.
13—In re 151st St.
14—In re Grant Av.
15—In re Powers Av.
16—In re Park St.
17—In re Riley Av. Place.
18—In re Lafontaine Av.
19—In re E. 168th St.
20—In re Webster Av.
21—In re Elliott Place.
22—In re Lafayette Av.
23—In re E. 138th St.
24—In re Public Place at 138th St.
25—In re Depot Place.
26—In re Boone St.
27—In re Clinton Av.
28—In re Hunt's Point Road.
29—In re Weeks St.
30—In re Mount Hope Place.
31—In re E. 162d St.
32—In re Townsend Av.
33—In re Sherman Av.
34—In re Sheridan Av.
35—In re Scannell.
36—Schwenn vs. Hierhagen.
37—Abbott vs. Abbott.
38—Inslee vs. Inslee.
39—In re Riley.
Preferred Causes.
1281—Chickering & Sons vs. Feitner.
3649—W. & J. Sloane vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1825—John vs. Blum.
1870—McDonald vs. Bach.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3368—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
3274—Annesley vs. Leighton.
1410—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3426—Brill vs. Brill.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank J. Nulty.
2—George Panzeter.
8—Frederick Schweitzer
Duncan Young.
Henry Bauman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9303—Johnson vs. Kay.
9304—Same vs. C. F. Gessert Co.
9083—Merchants' Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Milne.
10120—Reeves vs. McManus.
9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9075—Watson vs. Moriarty.
10196—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Mairs.
8985—Zane vs. Tewksbury.
10280—Adler vs. B'dway Bk. of B'klyn.
7542—Bendheim vs. Herter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Candali Co.
4531—Gundlock, B. W., Co. vs. Fritz.
4834—Curran vs. Flammer.
4857—Froelich vs. Fritz.
5004—Carr vs. Butler.
3727—Posnanski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4455—Waubser vs. R. H. Wolf Co.
3719—Cohen vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3745—Craemer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2663—Fleming vs. Av. R. R.
3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3263—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4494—Darragh vs. Darragh.
3865—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3258—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
3765—Marschall vs. Sanguinetti.
2603—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
57—Wood vs. Barnes.
4834—Sommer vs. Meyer
4894—Gilliland vs. Ward
4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.
3748—Timm vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson.

Motion Calendar.
1—Henry Bernstein.
2—Joseph Glaser.
3—Lillie Guadener.
4—Harriet E. Barrett.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Eugene G. Geiger.
7—John G. Smith.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.
9—Maria A. Knoblauch
10—Mary Johnson.
11—Bernard Walther.
12—Thomas Meehan.
13—Peter Murphy.
14—Isaac Gross.
15—Frederick Roberts.
16—Hannah Mahoney.
17—Sophia Davison.
18—Michael Boylan.
19—Michael Egan.
20—George Sottericker.
21—George Schippel.
22—Rose A. McLaughlin
23—Rody McLaughlin.
24—Mary E. Moran.
25—Wright Holcomb.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4037—Currier vs. Carroll.
2207—Garfunkel vs. Reibstein.
3872—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Wolff.
3584—Patterton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3244—Walmuth vs. G. C. Flint Co.
2172—Carter vs. McCall.
7506—Ratofski vs. Hansen.
7452—Parry vs. Kummell.
7182½—Olsen vs. Butler.
2617—Schloss vs. Stein.
3367—Davis vs. Frankel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5329—Rouse vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
3646—Rosenblatt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2554—Manzel vs. Bronx Co.
5328—Rouse vs. City Tr. Safe Dep. Co.
3756—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3964—Douthitt vs. Hyde.
2855—Shepard vs. Cox.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson.

Motion Calendar.
1—Henry Bernstein.
2—Joseph Glaser.
3—Lillie Guadener.
4—Harriet E. Barrett.
5—Joseph Richardson.
6—Eugene G. Geiger.
7—John G. Smith.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.
9—Maria A. Knoblauch
10—Mary Johnson.
11—Bernard Walther.
12—Thomas Meehan.
13—Peter Murphy.
14—Isaac Gross.
15—Frederick Roberts.
16—Hannah Mahoney.
17—Sophia Davison.
18—Michael Boylan.
19—Michael Egan.
20—George Sottericker.
21—George Schippel.
22—Rose A. McLaughlin
23—Rody McLaughlin.
24—Mary E. Moran.
25—Wright Holcomb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Grady for the People.

1—Samuel Greenwald. 2—John Leidy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Shaw vs. Watkins—Charles A. Kalish. Matter of Hall—Francis C. Cantine. Jenner vs. Haliahan—Edward B. La Fetra. Higgins vs. Brooks—Thomas F. Donnelly. Spicer vs. Williams—William C. Reddy.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—C. Pardee Works vs. Turn Verein—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Brady vs. Ohlson—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—William H. Dewey vs. Laura Streifler—William H. Buckingham, Frank L. Tierney vs. Laura Streifler—Emil Fensel.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—John A. Childs vs. Walter L. Childs—Henry D. Cochrane.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Alwin J. Schwarz vs. Gratien A. Vinger—Alvin J. Schwarz.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

322—Gorr vs. Schoonover
330—May vs. Berlin Bridge Co.
358—Matter of Andrews.
323—Schofield vs. Schoonover.
272—De Jong vs. Erie R. R.
891—Patterson vs. Westchester Railway.
377—Poole vs. L. I. Electric Railway.
947—People's Trust Co. vs. Harrman.
367—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Aldrich.
401—Shay vs. McKenna.
334—Matter of Bogert.
359—Aldridge vs. Aldridge.
320—Richmond Co. Society vs. Feeney.
414—Cinque vs. Cassani.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—In addition to the usual morning sessions, this court will sit on the afternoons of Friday, June 23, Tuesday 27, Wednesday 28, and Friday 30, from 3 until 5 o'clock; and will also sit on Saturday the 24th, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
1182—Hennessey vs. Muhlman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

No further causes will be called from the June, 1899, calendar till October, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

7403—Hartlieb vs. Geiss.
7020—Meyer vs. Nassau R. R.
7783—Riely vs. N. Y. & Qu. Co. R. R.
7782—Birkenstock vs. Erich.
7784—Kurzweiler vs. Hatfield.
7789—Burke vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7809—Walsh vs. Burns.
Seiderman vs. Eastern Tinware Co.
7817—Yagle vs. Scandinavian Home.
7829—Kral vs. Shirty.
7830—Obele vs. Howd.
7834, 7835—Cornell vs. Westcott Express Co.
7855—Brunner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
7859—Bundick vs. Strauss.
7860—Lee vs. Nassau R. R.
7890—Donovan vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
7895—Grant vs. Uhlman.
7900—Coyle vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7908—O'Donnell vs. Malcom Brewery.
7927—Rae vs. Nassau R. R.
7928—Williams vs. Fitzgerald.
7965—Hombostel vs. City of New York.
7980—Mier vs. Nassau R. R.
7981—Nassau Showcase vs. Blumstein.
7982—Scheufield vs. Chamberlain.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day:

8045—Bicker vs. Kramer.
8050—Blake vs. Curtis.
8053—Dolan vs. Haberman Mfg Co.
8057—Poarsch vs. Perles.
8062—O'Brien vs. Met. Street R. R.
8068—Kennedy vs. Allentown Foundry.
8071—Griffiths vs. Kenny.
8072, 8073—Morrell vs. Palmer Mfg Co.
8078—Lee vs. Hogan.
8083—Neuchatel Asphalt Co. vs. R. R. Construction Co.
8093—Fieri vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8100—Cunningham vs. B'klyn Heights R.R.
8102—Kindner vs. Nassau R. R.
8103—Onkey vs. Gorsuch.
8109—Mulqueen vs. Bullard.
8114—Sims vs. Harrison.
8120—Fitzgibbons vs. Schaefer Brewery.
8121—Munson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8122—Felling vs. Nassau R. R.
8134—Warner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8152—Daly vs. Cleaves.
8155—Dickerson vs. Gibb
8159—Perdue vs. Martin.
8893—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8167—Porrazo vs. Ashworth.
8170—Schoenfeld vs. Levy.
8175—Trapasso vs. Coleman.
8179—Lish vs. Schmelke.
8180—Smith vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
8182—Borowitz vs. Riegelman.
8184—Blackford vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
8186—Fiske vs. Spanish-American Co.
8187—McCabe vs. Nassau R. R.
8189—Gateley vs. Rouss.
8196—Jones vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
8198—Fisher vs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8,317.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Marean, J.—Equity calendar will be called for trial Monday, June 26.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.
The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.
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FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of **One Share of Common Stock** for every **Two Shares of Preferred Stock** allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:
President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CROCKER	Vice President, Southern Pacific Co., New York.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH	President, Chesebrough Mfg. Co., New York.
H. B. HOLLINS	H. B. Hollins & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES R. FLINT	Flint, Eddy & Co., S. American Merchants, N. Y.
STEWART BROWNE	President.
EDWARD E. McCALL	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President, Standard Oil Company.
A. S. HEIDELBACH	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
E. F. C. YOUNG	President, First National Bank, Jersey City.
JOSEPH T. LOW	Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY	Ex-Secretary of the Navy, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN	President, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Baltimore, Md.
J. G. JENKINS	President, First National Bank of Brooklyn.
SIDNEY F. TYLER	President, Fourth Street National Bank, Phila.
C. B. DAVISON	Bayne & Davison, New York.
JOHN D. WING	Wing & Evans, Merchants, New York.
TURNER A. BEALL	President, Produce Exchange Trust Co., N. Y.
THEO. H. PRICE	Price, McCormick & Co., Bankers, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE	Vice-President, Union Switch & Signal Co., N. Y.
ALFRED M. HOYT	Capitalist, New York.
PERCIVAL KNAUTH	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bankers, New York.
EDWARD W. SCOTT	President, Provident Savings Life, New York.
MAXWELL WOODHULL	Washington, D. C.
JOHN McANENEY	President, Seventh National Bank, New York.
ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds,
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING BOTH DEPARTMENTS of the Long Island State Hospital with coal for a period of one year, from October 1st, 1899, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 94 Franklin Trust Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, until noon of June 28th, 1899. Application should be made to said office or to the office of the Steward, Kings Park, L. I., for specifications and copies of contract. (Signed) TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Pres. Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31983
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32789
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20829	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33554
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34093
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34933
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15848	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29804	35259
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29809	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29810	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29819	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36950
2207	3575	7837	12110	16389	29910	36998
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29980	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16739	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30139	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12837	17156	30459	44829
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30639	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2606	3743	8416	13071	17303	30859	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52358
2690	3896	9024	14109	18723	31693	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

New Stock when issued
FOR SALE BY
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER and BROKER,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone 2738 Cort

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lummis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3389	7714	11047	15214	20063	32999
1140	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33148
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8406	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21883	39689
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39718
1634	3653	8453	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12335	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9038	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2966	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45393
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10052	14285	17397	30801	46935
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30606	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2011	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5667	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53087
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15880	17351	20910
1529	5381	13293	14489	16045	17477	
1906	6243	13705	14532	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2804	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

DIVIDEN

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

Increase of Capital and Surplus.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $200 per share.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.

NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

Dividend No. 29.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on the first proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on June 23, and reopened on July 1st, 1899.

GEORGE H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅛d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .07, 1,000 Consol. Imperial at .02, 500 Hale and Norcross at .33, 100 Horn Silver at 1.50, 300 Iron Silver at .65, 400 Sierra Nevada at .62, and 800 Work at .21.

On the Industrial Exchange 300 shares of Alliance sold at .10@.11, 6,500 Burt Gold at .02¾@.02⅝, 100 Boston and B. C. Copper at 2.50, 3,500 Good Samaritan at .01½@.01⅝, 4,600 Gregory Gold at .02⅝@.02½, 200 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42½, 175 Jennie Blanche at .52½, 300 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50⅝@1.50¾@1.50¾, and 6,000 Sentinel at .004 buyer 30@.004½ buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Potosi	.34
Adams Consol	.05	Quicksilver	1.80
Brunswick Con	.12	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Caledonia B. H	.50	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	.53
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	Small Hopes	2.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Union	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con	.28
Com. Co. scrip	.05	Utah	.10
Crescent	.15	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.15	Yellow Jacket	.32
Deadwood Terra	.20	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Consol	.40	Alamo	.06
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.42
Gould & Curry	.18	Cripple Creek Con	.08
Hale & Norcross	.28	Creede & Crip. Ck	.09
Homestake	60.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Iron Silver	.56	Golden Fleece	.28
Julia Consol	.01	Isabella	.78
King & Pemb	.20	Mollie Gibson	.24
La Crosse	.16	Mount Rosa	.20
Leadville Con	.09	Pharmacist	.04
Mexican	.40	Portland	1.80
Moulton	.30	Specimen	.23
Ontario	7.50	Union	.20
Ophir	.80	Work	.20
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13¾
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12⅝
Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11½
		Grey Forge	.11½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Elkton	.87
Burt Gold	.02½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.25
Gold Magnet	.01	Gar. Con	.11¾
Good Samaritan	.01⅝	Golden Fleece	.32
Gregory Gold	.02½	Justine	.30
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Jennie Blanche	.52½	Mount Rosa	.22⅝
Morenci Cop. pf	1.50¾	Pande Rasin	.45
Rocky Mountain	.01	Sentinel	.02⅝
S. & B. C. Cr. Co.	.2	Sup. & B. Cop	.07
Anaconda	.47	Union Gold	.25½
Anchoria	.80	Waldorf	.01½
Cr. Ck. Con	.08¾	Work	.21½
Cannon Ball	.00¾	Rosario Honduras	5.00

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 68¾; New York Central, ⅜, to 136; St. Paul, ⅜, to 129½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10½. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 114¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 66¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76¾. Atchison sold at 17⅝, Canadian Pacific at 97⅞, Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 34½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 107¾, for money, and 1-16, to 107 13-16, for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £449,000, circulation increased £12,000, bullion increased £461,190, other securities decreased £536,000, other deposits decreased £720,000, public deposits increased £484,000, Government securities decreased £5,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 42.44 per cent., against 41.45 per cent. last week, compared with an advance from 48.91 per cent. to 49.25 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 52,975,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 28,550,000f., gold on hand increased 17,650,000f., bills discounted decreased 30,700,000f., silver on hand increased 3,225,000f.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,750	4,367
2d week June	$483,247	$410,907	$340,708
From July 1	25,718,780	23,999,998	17,668,920
NORTHWEST—			
Month May	3,337,223	3,086,809	2,537,439
Fiscal year	38,016,313	36,050,561	30,977,244
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
2d week June	$19,209	$15,479	
From July 1	820,139	714,918	
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$475,764	$445,489	$30,275
Op. ex and renew.	333,191	320,673	12,518
Net earnings	142,573	124,816	17,757
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,342,956	4,913,153	429,803
Net earnings	1,760,016	1,476,658	283,358

Big Gold Shipments Saturday.

Wall Street talk yesterday was of $10,000,000 gold exports to-morrow. The only shipment announced was of $2,000,000 by Lazard Frères. A report that the National City Bank had arranged to ship $1,000,000 was contradicted at the bank. It was, however, stated there that to-day circumstances might arise which would make it convenient and profitable to ship gold on Saturday.

Manager of the Kern Company.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company has secured the services as General Manager of the company of I. Katzenberger, President of the Consolidated Gas Companies of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Katzenberger was for twelve years President of the Memphis Gas Light Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 22	379,445
To date this year	97,595,208
Corresponding date last year	51,011,393

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 22	$1,875,000
To date this year	$85,946,670
Corresponding date last year	$381,242,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Norfolk & West	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Norf. & West. pf	½
Canada Southern	1¼	North. Pacific pf	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L	.5
Col. South. 1st pf	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. Paul & Om	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Illinois Cent.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Great North. pf	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	H. B. Claflin	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Knickerbocker Ice	.3
Am. Spirits Mfg	1¼	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Spirits pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Minn. & St. L	1
Am. Sugar Ref	2½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	⅞
Bal. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tr	¾	Nat. Steel	⅝
Canadian Pac	⅝	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Cent. Pac. asst. pd	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	.22
Chi. Cons. Tr	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy	⅞	Northern Pac	⅝
Chi., G. W. pf., B	1	People's Gas, Chi	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. T. pf	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. Southwestern	½
Col. & H. Coal & I	½	Southern Pac	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	Standard Dist	1¼
Delaware & Hud	⅞	Stand. Dist. pf	2¼
Des M. & Ft.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	2⅜	U. S. Express	⅝
Federal Steel pf	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Gen. Electric	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
Glucose Sugar	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i	1⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st ext. 4s	1	Long Island con. 4s	1
Green Bay deb. A	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
L. E. & West. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Almost anything can be construed into a bear "argument" in a stock market as narrow as is the present, as generally neglected as is the present one by men of consequence. They who have largest interests in securities and who must most figure in activity producing betterment, are still disposed chiefly to be lookers on. Many are out of town enjoying rests which they themselves seem to consider well earned in the activity of the earlier months of this year. A market left thus to the little fellows of Wall Street responds to little influences.

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Some liquidation shows in quarters where hitherto it has not been much in evidence, but relatively such transactions are insignificant, the bulk of business representing professional performances exclusively. Sales for the short account have been persisted in until now the short account extends pretty generally throughout the whole market and in some parts of it seems to be unwieldy.

Of business news calculated to disturb the equanimity of investors none whatever shows. Upon the contrary, practically every development is encouraging.

Some strenuous efforts were yesterday made to provoke anxiety over continuing gold exports, and engagements to the extent of $10,000,000 or more were freely scheduled for steamers going out to-morrow; but such proclamations were stock jobbery inventions. Gold in substantial volume continues to go abroad, and the movement may extend into larger figures than at the start was calculated by keen local bankers, but no panic-making element is in anywise involved in what can be seen or what can be possible. The United States has gold to spare, and that in tens on tens of millions, and in the present movement no serious aspect can be given to our commercial, industrial, or financial conditions. Those who worry chiefly over gold exports are people who do not now have, never did have, and never will have gold or anything else to export. Meanwhile throughout the financial world there seems to be calm and proper appreciation of what are the current facts and what their bearing is.

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Wall Street is having presented to it just now an educational example of blind pool management, and the results thereof—this being the latest chapter in the demoralized and demoralizing Whisky Trust. Bred in scandal, its career has extended through successive receiverships and reorganizations. Assessments and financial sacrifices and stock jobberies galore represent much of Whisky Trust history. The record has been one of confiscation. All the time pretending to be a monopoly, it has not monopolized anything. One crowd of mismanagers being ousted, successors have persisted still in mysteries. Facts have been withheld from investors as they were withheld in the days of the property's early scandals. Such official information as has at any time been forthcoming has been indefinite, though always very rosy in its vagueness. Thus, people are to be found in Wall Street who, having owned old Whisky Trust shares up close to par, were yesterday viewing quotations barely above $6 per share. And all this time—from par to 6—there has been official promise on official promise continually that something excellent was just ahead.

Yesterday's announcement that yet another new trust is to swallow up the old one and its auxiliaries and dependencies came in the nature of a Wall Street surprise, though why anything in the Whisky Trust quarter can now be surprising may be a little difficult of comprehension. A combination of eminent promoters are identified with the new Distilling Company of America, which prepares to absorb the old speculative spirit properties. One of these, known as the Kentucky Distilleries Company, is barely born, the ink on its certificates is hardly dry; it was projected into Wall Street with many recent hurrahs; tremendous profits were to be earned by it. "Points" being well distributed, the stock got distribution also, and of recently introduced industrials hardly any has been more generally taken by the customers of Wall Street brokers. At yesterday's prices its securities represent a shrinkage of about 20 per cent. And the status of this is fairly representative.

Some suggestion of the tired feeling that follows perennial assessment and contribution appeared yesterday in the market's course for all of the stocks involved in the new invitation to once more seek salvation. All of them declined, some of them to record-making low figures. That is hardly a matter for wonder. Neither can cause for wonder be found in the fact that finally the average investor in this blind pool group hesitates to take any further risks or have any further association with an enterprise that from start to finish has been one string of disappointments and damages.

Nothing is disclosed in the new prospectus which can warrant any man with a memory to expect through the now projected Distilling Company of America results much different or more cheerful than have come (or been perpetually promised) through the list of predecessor corporations of varied title. Some new names are quoted; no new condition is shown, none suggested—except it be that as the natural sequence of blind-pool management new "working capital" is needed and is being levied.

VANDERBILT BUOYANCY.

New York Central, Northwest, Omaha, and others of the Vanderbilt group of stocks were notably strong yesterday. Vanderbilt brokers were again the buyers, and all sorts of rumors regarding approaching dividends were in circulation. Northwest's May statement, showing an increase in gross of $250,000, was a bull point on that stock, and also on Omaha. The latter sold at 103, the highest price in its history. Upon both Omaha and New York Central there is talk of increased dividends.

STEEL AND WIRE'S DIVIDEND.

American Steel and Wire was closely watched yesterday for indications of what may be expected at the Directors' meeting scheduled for to-day. The stock, however, only fluctuated nervously and erratically between 54½ and 52¾, and made but a fractional net change for the day. The Street could find no significance in its actions.

Chairman John W. Gates and the other Western Directors were to have arrived in Wall Street during the day, but no trace of them could be discovered. The Street thought that Mr. Gates was taking care that his followers should not be accessible to Eastern Directors who are to argue in favor of a dividend. All Wall Street seems to have resigned itself to disappointment over the Steel and Wire dividend, there being few hopes of its declaration. The general expectation is that when the proposition is broached to-day the Gates contingent will promptly kill it in the voting.

There were suggestions in high quarters yesterday, however, that instead of finally disposing of the dividend matter to-day, the Directors will merely table it and take it up again a week or two hence.

FEDERAL STEEL RUMORS.

Yesterday's decline in Federal Steel came from selling by room traders and the smaller commission houses, the execution of stop-orders figuring conspicuously in the latter's operations. Flower interests were buyers on the decline, but they were at no time aggressive or disposed to fight the selling. One rumor which the traders managed to keep prominent all day stated that the Directors have received from a high legal authority an opinion that the company cannot pay the 1¼ per cent. dividend on the common stock according to the provisions of the charter, and therefore cannot expect to win the Kern suit. Insiders, however, promptly denied this story and said they had every hope of having the injunction vacated when it comes for trial on July 3. These interests continued to talk confidently on the property and pointed to the favorable condition of the iron trade as good grounds for their bullishness. Pittsburg dispatches stated that agents for the Russian Government had placed orders for 120,000 tons of steel rails and are to take 380,000 tons more from this country. There are also reports of a coming advance in the price of pig-iron to $20 a ton.

LIQUIDATION IN SUGAR TRUST.

After getting up to 153 in the early trading, Sugar Trust broke suddenly in the afternoon, and got down to 148¾. The decline did not seem to be the result of any unexpected developments, but came rather from heavy selling by speculative interests who have heretofore been looked upon as among the most confident bulls on the stock. These interests were quite recently prominent in the stock, and were among the loudest of the prophets who predicted an early announcement of the settlement of the sugar trade war. The stock had very little support, it being made evident that Sugar Trust's friends are not as eager to buy it as they were a few weeks ago.

TOBACCO STOCKS FIRMER.

Rather aggressive covering operations were responsible for the gains made by the tobacco stocks yesterday. Continental common advanced nearly 2 points, and American Tobacco 1⅛ points net for the day. There was continued liquidation in the stocks, but it was less urgent than on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the covering purchases were more than sufficient to offset it. Reports that Mr. Harrison I. Drummond has resigned or is about to resign as Vice President and Director of the Continental Company were looked upon as confirmatory of recent stories of internal dissensions. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's name was also mentioned in connection with resignation rumors. President Halliday of the Liggett & Myers Company is, it was said, slated to succeed Mr. Drummond as Vice President.

Much of the recent selling of Continental and American Tobacco shares is understood to have been for a prominent St. Louis operator, who is believed to be liquidating a line of 100,000 shares of the tobacco stocks, Sugar, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading first preferred. The operator in question is said to have sustained heavy losses through his speculations of the past three months.

DISTILLING TRUST STOCKS.

All the stocks of the properties that are to be taken into the new Distilling Trust were conspicuously weak yesterday. American Spirits common dropped to 6⅝, the preferred to 30¼, Standard Distilling common to 15⅞, and the preferred to 61⅞. On the curb the stocks of Kentucky Distilleries and of the new trust itself were heavy.

It was evident that the terms under which present securities are to be exchanged for the new ones are not regarded as favorable. In the American Spirits stocks there was considerable liquidation by holders, who argued that the shares of the new combination will be worth relatively less than the stocks now in existence command. The Street was quite bearish on the new "Whisky Trust," and bids of 1 per cent. were freely made to "put" the new common at 25 within two months. Talk of a possible stockholders' protective committee was also heard in many quarters.

EASIER FEELING ABROAD.

Trading for London account in this market yesterday was mixed and about evenly divided between sales and purchases. The total of arbitrage transactions was about 10,000 shares. In Louisville, Atchison preferred, New York Central, St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, and Anaconda London was a buyer, while the sales were heaviest in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Ontario and Western, and Southern Railway preferred.

Cables reported a much easier feeling in foreign financial circles, particularly in Paris, where the formation of the Ministry relieved the critical situation. Despite reports of activity in the British War Office securities in London were firmer than of late, consols closing at an advance.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Discussing the position of the United States Treasury, Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman said yesterday:

"It is a little unusual for the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of a coming deficit to be greater than the reality. I think the improvement shown in the Government finances is an indication of the increasing prosperity of the country. Secretary Gage made an estimate of $112,000,000 deficit on Dec. 6. Yesterday's Treasury figures show a deficit of only $100,301,425. This will be further reduced by the regular receipts from customs, internal revenues, and miscellaneous sources, and on June 30 the heads of departments will turn in $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of unexpended balances held by them, judging from last year's experience.

"Notable items in the account, as indicating the increasing business of this country, are the increase in customs receipts over the amount estimated by Secretary Gage six months ago. The $11,000,000 received from the sale of the Central Pacific Railroad was an important item of the miscellaneous receipts, and the saving in the item of military expenses still further helped to keep down the deficit. The whole showing certainly reflects credit upon the Administration, but, more than that, it evidences the growing business prosperity of the country."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

In explanation of Baltimore and Ohio's decrease in net earnings, which will be shown in the report for the year ending June 30, President Cowen says the result has been brought about because the receivers, in settling their accounts, have charged against the revenue of the year large sums which ordinarily would be, and in other railroads are, extended over a much longer period. They felt justified in doing so because they wished, as far as possible, to close their accounts before turning the road over to the reorganized company. Moreover, no attempt had been made to scant the amount of money put into the property and charged to operating expenses. During the year a large number of old engines and cars, standing upon the books of the company at a high valuation, have been abandoned, all of which has been charged to operating expenses. Mr. Cowen asserts that the prospects of the company were never better than at present; that a recent thorough inspection of the property has shown it to be in excellent physical condition, and that there are enormous resources along the line of the road which have not been developed. Ample provision for the development of these has been made in the reorganization plan. With the present volume of business, even at existing rates, the earnings for the coming fiscal year should show a decided improvement, and the development of some of the heretofore undeveloped resources should add very considerably to them. President Cowen further said:

"There seems to be no abatement of confidence in the outcome of the property in quarters where there is intimate knowledge of its condition and resources, developed and undeveloped, and this is emphasized by the fact that since the election of the new board the Directors and those associated with them, who took a large proportion of the original issue of preferred stock, have, within the past few weeks, substantially doubled their holdings at prices very considerably above the present market."

INDIANPOLIS GAS.

President Frank S. Hastings of the Indianapolis Gas Company has compromised the fight in regard to the ordinance passed by the City of Indianapolis, cutting the price of gas down to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. This controversy has been in the courts for more than a year, and voluminous testimony was produced to prove that the gas company could make no money at 75 cents. The compromise effected by Mr. Hastings gives the company a ten-year contract at $1 per 1,000 net, and the management confidently expects that the increased consumption of gas will offset the small reduction in price, and that the net earnings of the company will not be unfavorably affected.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railroads to be sold in foreclosure proceedings on July 6.

Meeting of the Presidents of the railroads east of the Mississippi River to be held in Chicago on June 28, when it is expected that the question of a new basing rate on wheat will be considered.

Increase of $250,413 in Northwest's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $1,965,752 for the fiscal year.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £62,000 gold bars in the open market in London and £280,000 gold from Holland.

Increase of $17,757 in Chicago Great Western's earnings for May, making an increase of $283,508 since July 1.

Reduction of from 4 to 6 cents by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the rail rate on oats and corn, both export and domestic.

Charter issued to the Offerman & Western Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, to build a line from Offerman, in Pierce County, Georgia, through Appling and into Coffee County, giving the district connection with the Savannah, Florida and Western system.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Northern Pacific	$72,340
Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix	3,730
Total increase, two roads	$76,070
Increase previously reported	678,036
Total increase, forty-five roads	$754,106
Decrease, ten roads, previously reported	66,246
Net increase	$687,860

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,743,254; balance, $10,546,0?5; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,189.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85⅞ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅜@5.18¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅛@95 9-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 22.—After a hesitation in prices on the Bourse to-day there was a general recovery in anticipation of Senator Waldeck-Rousseau being successful in the task of forming a new Cabinet. Spanish 4s declined considerably, owing to holders selling, but subsequently recovered, as a result of these sales ceasing. Turks were dull. Rio Tintos improved considerably on English buying. Kafirs were strong, especially at the close.

BERLIN, June 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. International securities were dull. Spanish 4s fluctuated sharply, but closed with a recovery. American securities were maintained, and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Mine shares were strong, and bank shares were maintained.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—On the Boerse to-day foreign securities were quiet, and American securities were steady. Local shares recovered under arbitrage buying.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 106; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92½; Fern Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5¼; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 24½; Marshall Mill, 80; New York Biscuit bonds, 111½; Retsof bonds, 72; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ¼ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 22, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17⅝	785	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	16¼	17½	— ⅝
60	61½	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	61½	62	.....
35½	36¾	10	Am. Cotton Oil	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	.....
37	37½	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	37	38	37	38	.....
83	83½	425	Am. Smelt. & R. Co. pf	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+ ¼
29	30	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	29	— ¾
76¼	77	210	Am. Steel Hoop pf	76	76	76	76	— ½
72½	74	20	Am. Malting Co. pf	73	73	73	73	.....
7	7¼	6,830	Am. Spirits Mfg.	8¼	8¼	7	7	—1⅛
30⅜	33¼	460	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	30¼	30¼	—1¼
53½	53¾	26,510	Am. Steel & Wire	53¾	54½	52¾	53⅛	—2⅛
95	96	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96¼	95	95⅝	.....
140¼	140½	48,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	151½	153	148¾	149¾	—2¼
117	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
35	36	1,200	American Tin Plate	35¼	35¾	34⅝	35	— ¼
85	85½	200	American Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
90¼	91	11,420	American Tobacco	91	91¼	90	91	— ¼
139	143	500	American Tobacco pf.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	+1¼
17	17¼	1,250	Anaconda Copper	50¼	51⅜	49¾	50½	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	9,595	At., T. & S. F.	17¼	17⅝	17	17	+1¼
44¼	44⅞	2,783	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54¾	55¼	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
67¾	68	3,735	Baltimore & Ohio	44¾	45	43⅞	44	+ ⅜
8	9	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	68	68¾	68	68	+ ⅛
115½	115¾	43,880	B. & O. S. W. pf., ctfs.	8¼	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
136	138	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116¾	117½	114¾	115⅞	— ⅛
53	53½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	.....
96¾	97	600	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
50	50¾	910	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	1,510	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	— ⅜
58	58½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
130¼	130⅝	9,875	Chicago Con. Traction	59⅝	59¾	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
13⅞	13½	640	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131¼	131⅝	130¼	130½	—1½
27	30¾	100	Chicago Great West	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	41	200	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	28	28	28	28	—1
125⅞	126	12,253	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40¾	41	40¾	41	.....
172½	173¼	4,325	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅜	126¾	125⅝	125⅞	+⅛
155⅜	156	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	.....
111⅞	111⅞	1,000	Chicago & Northw	155	156¼	155	155⅞	.....
15	16	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¾	112½	111½	111½	+2⅝
46	46½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
55	55½	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
42¾	43	3,080	C., C., I. & St. L.	55¼	56	55	55¼	—1⅛
5¼	5½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43½	43½	43	43	+ ¼
43	43¼	50	Colorado Southern	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	18	123	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
11	12¼	22	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+1¼
179½	180½	210	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	12	12	12	12	.....
41¼	41¾	1,615	Consolidated Gas	180¾	180¾	178¾	179½	— ½
38	38½	300	Consolidated Tobacco	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	—1½
79¼	79¾	23,065	Continental Tobacco	38	38¾	37½	38⅝	— ⅛
118	119	2,785	Continental Tobacco pf.	79¼	79⅞	79¼	79½	+⅛
213⅝	215¾	434	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	118¾	118½	+ ½
76½	76½	1,326	Denver & Rio Grande	215¾

13¼ bid. Between 1,000 and 2,000 shares of the stock changed hands yesterday.

Among the most prominent issues in yesterday's trading were the common and preferred stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. Owing to the announcement of the terms on which these stocks may be exchanged for the stock of the new Distilling Company of America, the Kentucky Distilleries stocks attracted much attention—and also on account of the sharp break that occurred in both issues. On Wednesday the common stock sold up to 21, and the preferred stock to 62. Yesterday the common stock sold down to 18 and closed at 17 bid, and the preferred stock at the close was offered at 58. There were many surmises as to the prices that would be established for the new stocks, and varying estimates of the relative values of the Kentucky Distilleries' stocks on the basis of the terms of the exchange. There was some inquiry for the new stocks, and they were traded in "when issued" to a small extent. The common stock was bid up to 32, at which figure 100 shares changed hands, and subsequently there was a sale at 30. At the close the common stock was offered at 29, with 25 the best bid. Relatively little stock changed hands on the decline, and the stocks were by no means as active as they were on the previous day.

New England Gas and Coke bonds, which have been steadily declining for some time, yesterday sold at 77¾, and at the close were offered at 78 without a bid. The stock of the New England Gas and Coke Company is offered at 20.

New Amsterdam Gas was dull, and both issues of the stock were offered down, the common to 32½, and the preferred to 57½. The former closed at 31¼ bid, a net loss of 2 points, and the preferred stock closed at 57 bid, a net loss of 1 point. The bonds remained at 101¼ bid.

Amalgamated Copper was very dull, and little change occurred in the price of the stock. Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper were both fractionally lower. United Verde Extension closed at 6¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point for the day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31½	32½
Amsterdam pf	57	57½
American 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Air Power		80½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf	40	44
Electric Vehicle, ex div	102	106
Electric Vehicle pf	116	118
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2¼
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf	68½	69½
International Power	76	77
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf	67	68
Kentucky Distilleries	17	17½
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	57	58
National Gramophone	83	83
National Salt	43½	45
National Salt pf	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13¾	13⅞
Otis Elev. Brake and Coupler	21¾	22¼
New York Electric Vehicle	22¾	23½
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	90	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61	62
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	101½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	467½	468½
Union Steel & Chain	25	27½
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91	93
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7¾	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Tennessee Copper	18½	19
United Verde Extension	6¼	6⅜
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	103
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	82	84
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc.	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	116	118
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	37	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96	97¾
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	55	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st as. pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98	...
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	...
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	39	43
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	...	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20	A., T. & S. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,210	A., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
38,460	Am. Sug. Ref.	152	153	148¼	149⅝
510	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8½	8⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,480	Am. Steel & W.	54¾	54¾	52¾	53⅝
40	Am. Tobacco	96¾	96¾	96	96
19,760	Brook. R. T.	117¼	117¾	114⅞	115¼
300	Bay State Gas	2	2¼	2	2¼
8,820	C., B. & Q.	131¼	131⅝	130⅜	130⅝
11,060	C., M. & St. P.	126⅛	126⅝	125¼	125⅝
40	C., R. I. & Pac.	112⅝	112⅝	111⅞	111⅝
4,620	Con. Tobacco	37	38⅛	37	38⅛
20	Con. Tobacco pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
13,580	Federal Steel	60⅞	61⅞	57⅞	58⅛
50	Fed. Steel pf.	82½	82½	81½	82⅛
420	Louis & Nash.	66¼	66¼	66⅝	66¼
2,990	Manhattan	112¼	112⅝	110⅜	111¼
840	Mo. Pacific	41⅝	41⅝	39⅜	40⅜
30	N. Y. Central	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
20	Nor. Pacific	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
20	Nor. Pacific pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
200	N. Y., O. & W.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
20	Pacific Mail	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2,020	People's Gas	119¼	119¾	117	117⅜
630	Reading 1st pf.	59⅝	60¼	59	59⅛
60	Southern Ry. pf.	48½	49¼	48¼	49⅛
40	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅜	64⅜	63	63¼
110	Union Pacific	39⅜	39⅜	39	39⅛
70	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞
70	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
108,360					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83½	83½	83½	83½
5,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
40,000	St. L. S'west 1st	93	93	92¾	92¾
40,000	St. L. S'west 2d	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝
39,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	77	77¼	77	77¼
$144,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The market weakened in sympathy with New York. Such buying as was apparent was without spirit, but the selling in most cases was aggressive. Few stocks, however, lost more than small fractions, the exceptions being American railways, Marsden, Tidewater Steel, Pennsylvania Steel, and Welsbach Light, which receded from 1 to 5¾ points. Welsbach Light's loss was due to the formation in New York of a new incandescent gaslight company.

The market was barely steady at the close at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20½	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
Choctaw	37	37¼	Phila. Trac.	99¾	99¾
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
El. S. B. pf.	134	140	U. Gas Imp.	106	107½
E. Co. of A.	17	17½	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43½
Lehigh Val.	26¾	26¾	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅛	7⅝
Marsden	15⅝	16			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,305,076
Gold reserve	235,761,851
Net silver	5,492,460
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,162,480
Treasury notes of 1890	97,301
Total receipts this day	1,547,079
Total receipts this month	31,869,301
Total receipts this year	500,959,131
Total expenditures this day	660,000
Total expenditures this month	26,963,000
Total expenditures this year	600,372,972
Deposits in National banks	78,906,397
Silver bullion	951,192
National bank notes received for redemption	138,495
Government receipts—	
Customs	690,121
Internal revenue	825,351
Miscellaneous	32,207

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elmira Saddlery Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martin A. Hillis, Judson A. Gibson, J. S. Bush, and J. John Hassell, Elmira.

Park Mortgage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Fetlersch and Daniel E. Seybel of New York; Theodore Silkman, Yonkers.

Scranton Sand Company of Waverly; capital, $33,000. Directors—Thomas B. Howe, Scranton, Penn.; William P. Wynne, Elmira; John H. Murray, Jr., Waverly.

Elgin Creamery Company of Mingaup Valley; capital, $4,000. Directors—Northrop Kinnie and William Hilliard, Maplewood; Joshua P. Royce and William McIntyre, Mingaup Valley.

Syracuse North Side Land and Improvement Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—Nicholas Peters, Jr., F. Carl Kallfelz, Christian Grassman, Adam Young, Joseph A. Gloger, C. Walter Ackerman, and John Kirchofer, Syracuse.

Landlords' Protective Association of New York City; to furnish to owners of real estate or to their agents or representatives information as to the character and financial responsibility of their tenants; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frederick H. Lowerre and Harry L. Carry, Brooklyn; W. M. T. Brown, New York.

Safety Three-Wheel Vehicle Company of New York City, to deal in with inventions, patents, patent rights, trade marks, and licenses relating to vehicles and their appurtenances; capital, $50,000. Directors—James E. Bloomer, Freeport, L. I.; George S. Bush, Hermann Schanzlin, Peter A. Ross, and E. C. Brown, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅜
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	18.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@74½c; No. 2 red, 74¾@76c; No. 2 corn, 35@35¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35½@35¾c; No. 2 oats, 20¼@20¾c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 38@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04@$1.05; Northwestern, $1.08; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $4.92½@$5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¾@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.65.

COTTON.—Considerable irregularity was developed in the market for cotton futures yesterday, after it had opened steady at an advance of 1@3 points, early cables coming better than had been expected in view of the pronounced weakness here Wednesday. It soon became evident, however, that the liquidation of long accounts, which many thought was practically finished on Wednesday's break, was being renewed. August unloading became a feature, and most of the forenoon yesterday August contracts held a weak relation to the general market, while showing, however, considerable irregularity. The general list sold off to a level of 3@5 points below the closing prices of Wednesday, when the decline was arrested by covering, supplemented by some pretty fair investment buying. Good commission houses bought on the decline. A great deal of cotton was also picked up for Wall Street account, where the preference was given for January and March contracts. European buying, which was considerable, was directed chiefly to the new crop positions. Some conservative traders bought on the break on the reaction theory, as they considered the decline had been too sharp. August contracts having sold down from 5.89, Saturday's price, to 5.62 yesterday, while January sold from 5.88 to 5.76. A factor in the weakness was the generally brilliant character of crop accounts from nearly all sections of the cotton belt. The saving factor in the English cables was the increased demand for spot cotton in the Liverpool market, confirming the claim that raw cotton was needed for cotton goods sold ahead. Covering yesterday afternoon steadied the market, and prices returned to about the opening figures. The market was finally steady at a net gain of 1@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.61	5.62	5.61	5.63@5.64
July	5.65	5.65	5.59	5.65@5.66
August	5.67	5.69	5.62	5.68@5.69
September	5.66	5.68	5.63	5.68@5.69
October	5.70	5.73	5.65	5.71@5.72
November	5.73	5.76	5.70	5.75@5.76
December	5.77	5.79	5.73	5.78@5.79
January	5.81	5.83	5.76	5.82@5.83
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.88
March	5.86	5.88	5.82	5.88@5.89
April	....	....	....	5.91@5.93
May	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@5.96

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet and steady with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6⅜c for middling upland and 6⅝c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅜c and 6⅝c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to the Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6⅜c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Memphis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Middling upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened barely steady; sellers, 1-64d decline. Closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2½-64d decline. January-February, 3.14b; February-March, 3.15s; March-April, 3.15½b; April-May, 3.16⅛s; June, 3.17b; June-July, 3.17v; July-August, 3.17s; August-September, 3.16⅛s; September-October, 3.16s; October-November, 3.15s; November-December, 3.14v; December-January, 3.14v. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81⅛	....	81 5-16	81⅜
September	81 3-16	81 13-16	81	81⅜
December	83	83½	82⅝	83⅛
Corn—				
July	40	40¼	40	40¼
September	40	40¼	40	40¼
December	39¼	39½	39¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74⅝	75¼	74⅜	75⅛
September	76⅜	77	76⅛	76⅞
December	78 1-16	77½	77½	78⅜
Corn—				
July	34½	34⅞	34½	34¾
September	34⅝	31 15-16	34⅜	34⅝
December	34	34½	33⅞	34
Oats—				
July	24⅝	25	24 9-16	24⅞
September	21¾	22½	21⅜	22⅛
December	22⅜	23⅜	22 5-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Export figures yesterday, according to some authorities, reached an enormous total, varying from 100 to 160 loads at all ports, in addition to which a liberal business was reported also at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. From other sources these extreme figures were denied, but there was little question that an unusually heavy trade was accomplished and the market's actions indicated that it was inclined to believe the outside figure. Considerable strength was displayed throughout the session, starting with an early advance on higher cables and reported heavy rains in France. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 85c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 79½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 79¼c end of June.

DULUTH, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅝c; July, 75¾c; September, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Spring, 68¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 73c; July, 72¾c; September, 72½@73c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75@75½c. Corn—Steady; samples, 30@35c.

CORN—No. 2, 41c, elevator, 41c, delivered, and 41½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 20¼@21c; No. 3, 20c; No. 2 white, 22¼@23c; No. 3 white, 22c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 66½c, and No. 1 Western, 67c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 48@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.05@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.80, to arrive. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50, bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first bakers, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75. BEEF—Extra clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@5¾c; 180-lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 160-lb, 5¼@5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5⅝@6c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western, greens, 9c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.40; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅜c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 26s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 16 to 20 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s.

COFFEE.—Operators in Brazilian coffee futures had but little incentive to make new ventures yesterday, a few favorable features being offset by as many unfavorable ones. The market opened steady, at unchanged prices, to a decline of 5 points, as stated by the official records, although some of the actual business on the opening call showed an advance of 5 points on Wednesday's closing price. May selling at $5.50. Subsequently the general market was rather quiet, with a weak undertone, except near the close. The close was firm, with values showing a net gain of 5 points on all positions.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
July	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.65@4.70
August	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.85@4.90
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
November	....	....	....	4.95@5.00
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.30@5.35
January	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
February	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
March	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$700. Hamburg—¼@⅜ pfg net lower. Havre—¼f net lower; January, 35.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 30.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $5.50; spirits turpentine, 39¼@40c; resin, common to good, strait ed, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 36@36¾c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20; tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 37c. Resin unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $25.85; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $5.25.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Cables quote live cattle steady; refrigerator beef lower, at 8¼c per lb. CALVES—Veals, common to choice, $5@$7.25; top Buffalos; market quiet; city dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.75@$8; on dock, $8.12½. HOGS—Market higher, at $4.20@$4.30; light pigs would sell at $4.35.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William H. Chesebrough Organized the Syndicate Which Bought the Niagara Building—Gerlach Hotel Leased.

It was definitely learned yesterday that the purchasers of the Niagara Building, at Broadway and Cedar Street, which Potter & Brother recently sold for $1,150,000, as announced in this column, were the members of a syndicate organized by William H. Chesebrough, and headed by Mr. Chesebrough and Stewart Browne. Mr. Browne is President and Mr. Chesebrough one of the Vice Presidents of the International Trust and Banking Company, and the purchasing syndicate, which was incorporated in New Jersey a short while ago under the name of the St. Lawrence Realty Company, is composed entirely of members of the Board of Directors of the International Company.

Mr. Chesebrough and Mr. Browne thought it best to form the syndicate, because it would not have been considered feasible by the Directors of the International Company to take from the capital of the concern, which is not an old one, so considerable a sum as that necessary to buy the Niagara site, and put up a new office building thereon. Therefore as the International Company would not itself buy the property, it was believed, the syndicate was formed among its Directors to enlist additional capital for the purpose.

The syndicate will erect on the Niagara site a modern office building, fourteen stories high, with two basements, at a cost of $700,000. The old building will be torn down as soon as the tenants, some of whom have a right to notices of sixty or ninety days, can be ousted. It is thought that the offices of the new building will be easily rented, and it is already decided that the International Banking and Trust Company will be a permanent lessee.

The Gerlach Hotel, at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, has been leased for ten years, beginning Oct. 1. The hotel has been leased to Warren Leland, Jr., of the Grenoble, by Mackey & Davies, J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the bondholders, who purchased the property recently at a foreclosure sale, is the lessor. The building is a ten-story fireproof structure, on a plot 100 by 98.9. Its name will be changed to the Knickerbocker, and before it opens under Mr. Leland's management a large sum will be spent in renovating it.

While the Seventh Regiment is spending time in camp improvements to its armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, are being filed. They include the construction of a white enameled brick plunge bath and the cutting of various openings in the walls. The total cost of the improvements will be $15,000.

Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, has given mortgages to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the University Real Estate Company, on property on the south side of Fiftieth Street, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue. The mortgages aggregate $268,000. This property is part of the former Columbia College site, and on it Mr. Lyons will erect seven five-story American basement houses, to cost about $35,000 each.

Martin Walter has sold for Louis Eicknorth to H. Pomeroy, a house and lot on the west side of Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; also, for the same owner, to Mrs. C. Zandor, a house and lot on the east side of Jefferson Avenue, about 300 feet south of King's Bridge Road; also, for Hatch & Wickes, to Frederick Emanuel, a house and two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, about 100 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Post & Reese have sold to a client, on private terms, the three-story brownstone dwelling 50 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Isidore Jackson to the New York Training School for Deaconesses, for $19,800, the four-story and basement house and lot 226 East Sixteenth Street, 22.6 by 100.6. The training school has for some time been occupying quarters at 228 East Twelfth Street.

Rusher & Babcock, in conjunction with H. V. Mead & Co., have sold for Louis N. Henriques, on private terms, the four-story high-stoop dwelling 17 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. Estella Seymour to a Mrs. Allen, for about $14,000, the three-story private dwelling 139 Manhattan Avenue.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Cornelius H. Carlin to Louis Lese, on private terms, the lot at 144 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought for Richard B. Turnstall, on private terms, the four houses 435, 437, 439, and 441 East Thirteenth Street, on a plot 80 by 91.6, irregular.

J. W. & A. A. Teets have sold on private terms, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 370 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 58 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought from A. New the vacant plot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, running through to One Hundred and Tenth Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 201.10½. He has also bought from various owners the three old buildings, 312, 316, and 318 East Eighty-fourth Street, each on a lot 25 by 102.2, and from John Kluth the frame dwelling 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Results.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHILIPPEAU,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

je8-law7wF

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY, plaintiff, against JOHN H. LEITH, Charles Glenn, Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat, and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry Bitjer, Alfred Leeb, Ferdinand Hartwig, and Louis Nova, composing the firm of H. A. Bitjer and Co.; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 22d, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Nellie Elizabeth Euphrat and Théophile Euphrat, her husband; Henry R. Koecher, and Antonie Koecher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of May, 1899, and on the 1st day of June, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 22d day of May, 1899.

Dated June 1st, 1899.

HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

je2-1aw7wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCES C CHALLENOR, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE DUBUGET and Louis G. de Bertram, Jacques Bouche, and Park and Tilford, a corporation, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17, 1899.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adelaide Dubuget: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City and State of New York.

MANICE, ABBOT & PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, U. S. A.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899.

MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

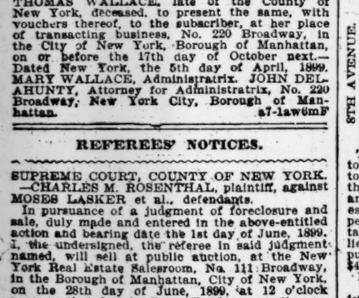
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw8wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 255 of Conveyances, page 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in depth on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 719, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

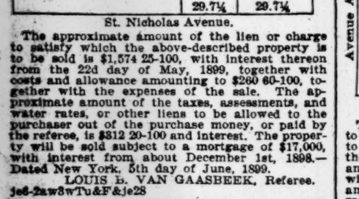
JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.



JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw8wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 255 of Conveyances, page 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in depth on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 719, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw8wTu&F&je28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je6-2aw4wTuF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY W. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

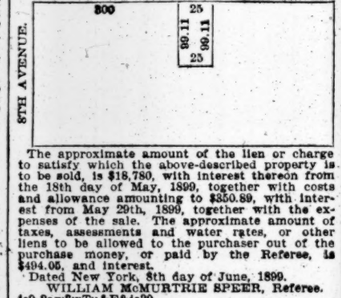
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 238 West 134th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $250.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $494.06, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je9-2aw8wTu&F&je30

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

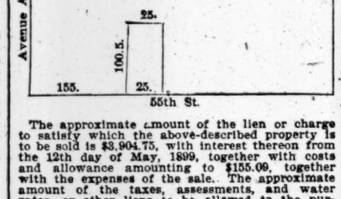
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

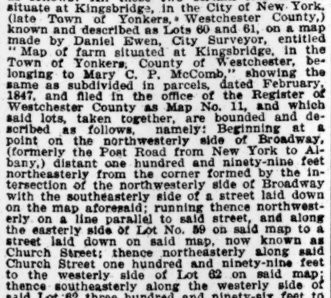
First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.80.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

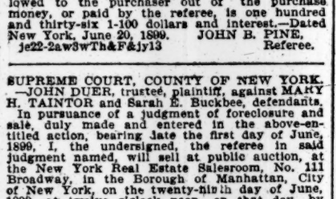
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: Those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Swan, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County as Map No. 11, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street, lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE,
Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen and 56-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: Taxes, 1898, two hundred and eighty-one and 40-100 dollars and interest; Croton water rates, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, about eighty-four and 50-100 dollars and interest, and a first mortgage for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

je7-2aw3wWaF&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORNELIUS P. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

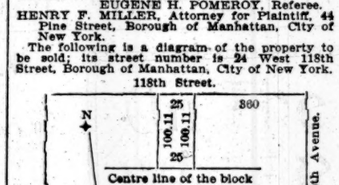
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

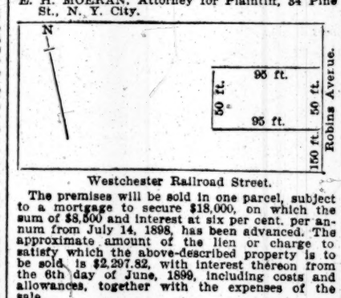
je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map or plan entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,) and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.



The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

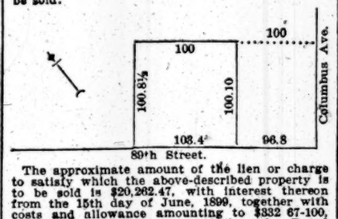
All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

SUPREME

MR. COLER READY TO ACT

Developments Expected in Fight Over Delayed Bond Issues.

MORE THAN ONE MANDAMUS

Open Suggestions of a Combination to Defeat Issues and Contracts Through Interested Motives.

There is some prospect for developments to-day in the matter of Controller Coler's fight against the Municipal Assembly on the hold-up of bond issues. The Controller did not appear at his office yesterday, but he is expected there this morning bright and early, and the intimations yesterday were that his reappearance after a day's rest would be the signal for the beginning of the legal proceedings that have been so long threatened.

Alexander Thain, attorney for John McQuade, who is expected to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Municipal Assembly to approve a proposed issue of $250,000 of bonds to pay for work done on the Croton watershed, could not be seen yesterday, but he sent word that he might have something to say to-day. It is said that, in addition to the McQuade mandamus, two other writs may be applied for in the instance of the Controller. All these will be in reference to bond issues to discharge indebtedness on which the city is now paying 6 per cent. interest.

The publication yesterday of a report that a number of Councilmen were banded together to hold up contracts and bond issues aroused considerable comment about the City Hall. Stewart M. Brice of Manhattan and Adam H. Leich of Brooklyn were named as among the conspirators, but the fact that both these Councilmen have repeatedly voted for the bond issues in question was looked upon as discrediting the story. Councilman Charles H. Francisco of Brooklyn, who was the only one of the alleged combination to appear at the City Hall during the day, declared that the narrative was an "infamous falsehood."

Alderman Okie, at the last meeting of the board, pointed out that the action of the Brooklyn Democrats, who have refused to vote for the Long Island water supply bonds, to pay an award approved by the courts, exposed them to the suspicion of working in the interest of the water company. No direct answer was made to that intimation at the time. While the existence of any avowed combination to hold up this and other issues is generally doubted by those familiar with the situation, there is no disputing the fact that there is a widespread belief that some, at least, of the bond hold-ups are ascribable to interested motives

There have been many whispered charges of corruption in connection with the bond issues, but the publication of the charge with names given was regarded as likely to cause some trouble. There were intimations that some of the accused Councilmen might demand an investigation, and there is little doubt that some of them will answer the charges at the next meeting of the Council, in which case a more than usually lively and uproarious session is looked for. The Tammany leaders are especially anxious to get the $2,000,000 of paving bonds approved, so as to get the work under way, but there the geographical issue has been raised and the Brooklyn and Queens Councilmen are holding out for larger slices of the appropriation for their respective localities. A strenuous effort will be made to put this resolution through the Council next Tuesday, however, and Tammany Leader Oakley has hopes of succeeding. This, it is understood, has been made an organization measure.

RATE FOR CITY GAS SUPPLY.

Commissioner Kearny Denies a Report that the Municipality Pays More Than Private Consumers.

Commissioner Henry S. Kearny, head of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, gave a flat contradiction yesterday to a story published in a morning paper to the effect that the city is now paying twice as much for gas as private consumers, and that it is losing $1,000 a day in consequence of the excessive rate.

"The fact is," said Commissioner Kearny, "that the city is not paying anything for its gas now. It is getting all its lighting 'on tick,' and when the accounts come to be settled I fully expect that the city will get as low, if not a lower, rate than anybody else.

"The situation is this: All last year I tried to get the Municipal Assembly to authorize me to advertise for bids for gas and electric lighting, but in vain. Finally I submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel, who gave the opinion that gas and electricity were in the nature of 'supplies,' and that, under Section 419 of the charter, I was authorized to advertise for an accept bids without the approval of the Municipal Assembly. Early in May I advertised for bids and received them from all the leading gas companies, but I was restrained from proceeding with the awarding of contracts by an injunction secured before Justice Maddox in Brooklyn. The hearing was on June 6 and the Justice has not yet rendered his decision. When he does, if I am allowed, I shall go ahead and complete contracts for the city's lighting.

"The bids I have received give the same prices for street lamps as last year, but the rate for gas by the 1,000 feet for public buildings was 45 and 50 cents. The old contracts, which expired Jan. 1, were at the rate of $1 per thousand. The accounts for the gas used since Jan. 1 will have to be audited by the Controller, so that the rate will be practically what he chooses to make it. I don't doubt that when a settlement comes to be made the gas companies will consent to the city's rate being fixed as low for the period since the cut began as that given private consumers, and possibly much lower."

Until the injunction case is settled nothing can be done with the lighting contracts. If the decision is in favor of the Commissioner's contention that he can call for bids without the consent of the Municipal Assembly, he will close contracts for not over 50 cents per thousand. If the decision is that the Municipal Assembly must be consulted, the chances are that there will be an indefinite extension of the hold-up, and that the city will continue to use gas without contracts, depending on adjusting the price by agreement.

COLONIAL BANK BRANCHES.

Two Institutions to be Established in Columbus Avenue.

The Colonial Bank will before Sept. 1 next have in operation two branch banks—one at 912 Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, and the other at the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue For some time the plan of establishing these branches has been under consideration, but under the law the locations had to receive the approval of the State Banking Department, and the completion of the arrangements was delayed until this sanction was received. While the details of the management have not yet been decided upon, it is entirely probable that an officer of the National City Bank will be in charge of one of the branch establishments.

The Directors of the Colonial Bank announced some time ago their intention of taking advantage of the new law permitting State banks to establish branches, and they made public their decision upon the location of a branch at 912 Columbus Avenue. The other branch was a later conception, and before it could be definitely decided upon, it was necessary to acquire leases, which, in turn, had to be submitted to the State banking authorities. These branch banks are not only for the accommodation of the patrons of the parent institution, but also for the extension of the business in other directions.

Daisy Fields Home for Children.

The Daisy Fields Home, which is open all the year, has taken an extra number of patients for the Summer. The support of the children depends on the gratuitous donations of those who realize the great needs of these little cripples. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, Treasurer, care of Charles D. Kellogg, Esq., United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTINGENT REMAINDER VESTING ON DEATH OF LIFE TENANT.—Jacob Lingsweiler, who died in 1882, by his will left his wife an estate for life, and directed his executors on her death to divide the remainder among his children and the issue of a deceased child. The widow and children conveyed certain premises forming part of the estate to Solomon Loeb, by a deed, by which they jointly and severally covenanted that they were seized in their own right of a good, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple. Upon the delivery of the deed, Loeb paid a part of the purchase price of the property in money, and to secure the balance of $15,000 gave back to the children a bond and mortgage, which provided that if the title to any share failed, Loeb might make such reasonable payment as should acquire the share or interest which failed, and that the amount so paid should constitute a credit upon the principal of the bond; and that any amount of which Loeb should thus obtain the benefit should correspondingly reduce the liability of the obligors upon their covenants in their deed, and that those covenants were to remain in force only for "any residue or liability upon their part." Afterward, and before the death of her mother, Julia Schoeneman, one of the testator's children, died, and Loeb purchased the interest of her children in the property for $6,000, and was given credit for that amount upon the bond. In a suit by Charles Lingsweiler and others against George W. Hart and others to foreclose the mortgage, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that Julia Schoeneman took an alienable remainder, contingent upon her surviving her mother, the vesting of the estate being postponed until the death of the life tenant, and consequently that nothing passed by her conveyance to Loeb, and that upon crediting upon the bond the amount which Loeb was compelled to pay for the interest of the children of Julia Schoeneman, each one of the surviving obligees became subrogated pro tanto to the right of Loeb to enforce the covenant of title made by Julia Schoeneman, and were entitled to claim from her estate the amount by which his or her share had been diminished by the credit upon the mortgage.

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GRANITE PAVING BLOCKS CONTROVERSY.—The Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, in April, 1894, contracted with the Connecticut Valley Granite and Mining Company for the delivery of about 60,000 granite paving blocks, "either in New York or Brooklyn, as directed by the engineer," the deliveries "to commence within six weeks after the date of the contract, the rate of delivery being subject to the order of the engineer." The contract then provided that, "if at any time the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of these specifications, and if, in the judgment of the engineer, he is manifestly unable to furnish the blocks as required, then the Trustees may declare his contract null and void." The contract, about a month subsequently, after 40,000 paving blocks had been furnished, was annulled by the Trustees, and the contract was let to the next lowest bidder, by whom the blocks were delivered, the Trustees paying $95 per thousand for them, instead of $82.50, as the agreement with the Connecticut Valley Company called for. The company then brought suit to recover the difference between the amount realized by disposing of the blocks on hand, and the sum the Trustees had agreed to pay, besides the loss upon refusal to accept the remaining 20,000 blocks, not yet manufactured. The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeal From the judgment of the Second Appellate Division, which sustained a judgment on a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The last named court held that the question as to the ability of the contractors to deliver the stone was not left exclusively with the engineer of the Trustees, but that a jury might properly consider whether, under the circumstances of the case, the engineer had any sufficient justification for the conclusion at which he arrived, in the decision of that question adversely to the contractors.

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DAMAGES TO RAILROAD EMPLOYE FOR INJURIES.—Arthur R. Woods, in an action brought by him against the Long Island Railroad Company for the recovery of damages for personal injuries, showed that while he was in the company's employ as expressman on Jan. 11, 1894, after the car of which he had charge was switched on a siding, two other cars which were "kicked" on the same siding, struck his car with such force as to crush the platform and break all the glass of the car. Woods was thrown violently against a mail rack and severely bruised. A wound in the leg shortly afterward developed sarcoma, and the limb was amputated. The claim on plaintiff's part was that the violent collision was caused by the fact that the hand brakes were in such a defective condition as to render it impossible to stop the car. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment for the plaintiff, held that the proper adjustment of a rod, constituting part of the brake, which could be shortened or lengthened by the use of four or five holes at the end, was a duty imposed upon the principal, and not a detail of the work of the employes, in the absence of proof that the duty of adjustment of the brake rod was, by the rules of the company, imposed upon the train hands. Woods, who was taken to a doctor, and returned in some twenty minutes after the injury to the place of the accident, was allowed to testify as to what he then saw of the condition of the brake, and the adjustment of the chain and rod attached to the car, from which alleged defective condition of which the accident resulted. The Court held that this testimony was competent. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment on the opinion below by Justice Cullen. Judge Gray dissented.

JOHN C. ENO'S BAIL.

A Motion for Dismissal in the Old Bank Case.

A motion was made before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to dismiss the bail of John C. Eno, ex-President of the Second National Bank, who defaulted for $3,000,000 of the bank's money and fled to Canada.

Twelve indictments were found against Eno on June 11, 1884. He came back from Canada on Feb. 1, 1893, after his father had made good the loss to the bank. Eno was admitted to bail in $10,000. Benjamin Knower of 113 Duane Street and J. Hicks Bloodgood of 6 West Fortieth Street furnished the bond.

The application for dismissal of the bail was made by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Schwartzkopf on the ground that the defendant has displayed no desire to evade the jurisdiction of the court since his admission to bail. Mr. Schwartzkopf presented a letter from the officials of the Second National Bank, in which they stated they would be satisfied with such disposition of the case as the Court might see fit to make.

Judge Newburger took the matter under advisement.

WHAT TO READ THIS SUMMER.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory essay on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. TO-MORROW is June 24.

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COLONIAL DAMES IN COURT

Parent Society at War with Its Rivals Over Their Titles.

THIS JOINT MEETING LIVELY

Witnesses Tell of Reception New Yorkers Got Who Tried to Found a Chapter in Philadelphia.

A bevy of women of all ages brightened Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court yesterday with their presence and occasional laughter. Each and all claimed to be representative of America's bluest-blooded aristocracy, but they drew the line among themselves and sat in two distinct bodies, each body ignoring the other except to exchange occasional supercilious or defiant glances through pince-nez and faces-à-main. They were members of the rival Colonial Dames societies.

The women were in court as the result of the suits brought by the "Colonial Dames of America" against the "incorporated association called the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and against "the unincorporated society called the National Society of Colonial Dames of America," of which the State society is a branch, for an injunction restraining both these associations from using the title "Colonial Dames."

The Colonial Dames of America was organized in 1890 and incorporated on April 13, 1891. A sine qua non of admission to it is that the applicant must be able to trace her ancestry to before the year 1776. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York was organized and incorporated in 1893 by members of the parent society who seceded as the result of dissensions. This body is alluded to by members of the original organization as "that spite society." It is an offshoot of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which was organized in the year the Colonial Dames of America was incorporated.

It appears that in April, 1893, delegates from the original and then unincorporated society organized in this city went to Philadelphia with the purpose of founding a chapter there. The idea of forming a Colonial Dames Society on their own account had, however, been conceived by a number of Pennsylvania women, and the reception the New York delegates met with was not exactly encouraging.

A joint meeting of the New York delegates and their supporters and the would-be independents was called. The "real Philadelphians," or independents, according to the testimony of a Colonial Dame who was present, entered the room in a body and "like a cyclone," and took their departure in the same manner.

JOINT MEETING LIVELY.

The meeting was marked by much excited and acrimonious discussion, in the course of which the Philadelphians expressed their unconquerable aversion to being a mere auxiliary to a New York organization and their opinion that the ancestry of the women of Pennsylvania was, if anything, superior to that of the women of New York, and Boston, too, for that matter. They went off and formed the local society, which has since, it claims, established societies in thirty-five States. It is these State organizations that form the Unincorporated Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The original society also has branches in various rival organizations applied for National charters, but met with a refusal. Late in 1897 the Colonial Dames of the State of New York suddenly discovered, or thought it discovered, that the titles borne by the other societies were an infringement upon its rights. Hence the present suits, which are brought upon the ground that the use by the defendant associations of the name Colonial Dames is greatly injurious to the original society, both financially and socially, and that the title attracts persons who otherwise would join the original society.

Col. Franklin Bartlett is counsel for the plaintiff, and the defendants are represented by John Bowers. Justice Bookstaver is hearing the suits, and he beamed upon his unwonted audience benevolently.

The President of the Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, was surrounded and supported by several members of her society, including Miss Catherine W. Carmalt, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Mattie Coster, Mrs. John Girard, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Ruddy, Mrs. Walter Oakley, Miss Adele Gardiner, Mrs. Richard Cadwallader of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomas Ward, Miss J. J. Boudinot, and Mrs. John Hone.

Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, had with her Mrs. Sarah Van Planck, Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Miss Margaret T. Hall, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. W. B. Beekman, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mrs. Charles Curtin of the State society, and the following members of the National organization: Mrs. A. Livingston Mason of Rhode Island, Mrs. William Reed of Baltimore, Secretary, and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers of Baltimore. Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, and Mrs. William D. Windsor looked after the interests of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames.

MRS. GARDINER TESTIFIES.

After a preliminary wrangle between counsel as to the admission of evidence, Mrs. Gardiner was first called by Col. Bartlett as a witness. In answer to questions she said she was President of the Colonial Dames of America. Asked by Col. Bartlett whether she was not the Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner whose name appeared among the incorporators of the society, witness looked very much astonished and observed, with spirit, amid a general titter: "Well, I haven't changed my name!" She told about the organization of the society and how she had gone to Philadelphia with Mrs. Fairfax to organize the Pennsylvania chapter. She did not, however, go into the details of the proceedings there.

Mrs. Richard Cadwallader of Philadelphia was next called and questioned concerning the organization of the chapter there. Mrs. Arnold and Miss Wharton of Philadelphia called upon her when the movement to form the chapter there started, and proposed that she become a founder of the Independent Pennsylvania society which it was proposed to organize. She besought them, however, she said, not to try and organize a rival society. Several Philadelphia women, on the other hand, said they did not want to join a society that originated in New York.

A joint meeting of the rival societies was summoned, said the witness, and Mrs. Andrew A. Blair protested against the proposal to take the name assumed by the New York body. She said it was not a legal question where women of breeding were concerned, but that the unwritten law of "noblesse oblige" should prevail.

Mr. Bowers cross-examined the witness and asked: "What was the feeling of the Philadelphia ladies—I mean the real Philadelphia ladies—those who objected at this meeting? Did they come in a body?"

They came in like a cyclone, about forty strong, remained a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and went away in a body," was the reply.

SPLIT IN PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Mrs. Cadwallader went on to say that subsequently dissatisfaction resulted in the Philadelphia chapter because a letter sent to the New York board making suggestions anent the constitution was ignored. All but three members of the chapter resigned, and most of them went over to the rival local organization. Others later rejoined the chapter.

Mrs. Mary De Veaux Hodge of Philadelphia, wife of the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, was then called by Col. Bartlett and told about the joint meeting. "Was there a discussion?" she was asked.

"There was a very warm discussion," Mrs. Hodge replied, amid laughter, in which the Justice and counsel joined.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Edward King, and Miss J. J. Boudinot also took the stand. They testified that various books and pamphlets had been published by the Colonial Dames of America, including "Letters of Washington," the first volume of which appeared in 1898, and five others of which were in preparation. The badges of the rival society were put in as evidence.

Miss Carmalt, the Assistant Secretary, next took the stand and identified the minutes of the Board of Managers of the original society in 1891. The lawyers at this juncture got into a wrangle over the titles of the societies they represented. It was started by Col. Bartlett's allusion to the National society, comprising the State chapters of the Colonial Dames of America.

Justice Bookstaver endeavored to straighten out the tangle. "As I understand it," said he, "there are three societies—the Colonial Dames of America, which is the plaintiff, and the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, the defendants."

Mrs. Gardiner rose excitedly from her place in the audience and exclaimed: "No, that is not so. We are the National society."

She was pulled back into her seat by several sister Dames, while the opposition laughed derisively, and the Justice and her counsel explained that she must not speak until called upon.

CONFUSION IN CORRESPONDENCE.

Miss Carmalt testified that there had been much confusion in the matter of correspondence owing to the adoption of the words "Colonial Dames" by the other societies, and related how she once received a notification from the Post Office that several sacks of mail emanating from her society were not sufficiently stamped. She went to the Post Office and found that the mail was from the Colonial Dames of the State of New York.

This ended the testimony for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowers opened for the defense with a lengthy argument on a motion to dismiss. He said that the title "Colonial Dame" was coeval with the Colonial history of the country, and maintained that it could be appropriated by a small number of individuals and that it might be borne by any woman descended from Colonial stock without her having to ask permission from a corporation registered to deprive her of the title if she chose to assume it. The plaintiff had stood by without attempting to interfere until it had seen the Philadelphia organization spread from State to State and secure over 4,000 members, and could hardly expect at this late day to see a society wiped out of thirty-five States.

The Justice denied the motion to dismiss, and Mrs. Eleanor Van Rensselaer Fairfax, one of the founders of the original society, but now an officer of the State society, was called, and told how she resigned from the former in 1893 and how the incidents at the time of the formation of the Philadelphia chapter had hastened the incorporation of the original society. The reception of the delegates in Philadelphia and the attitude of the women there caused great displeasure, she said, and it was decided to incorporate the society in a hurry in order to forestall the Philadelphians. Adjournment was then taken until this morning.

INQUEST ON CAPT. RHOADS.

Coroner's Jury Returns a Verdict Censuring the Motorman.

Coroner Bausch and a jury held an inquest yesterday into the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment who was killed June 8 by an electric car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was run down by a "dead" car returning to the stable. The verdict of the jury was:

"We find that George B. Rhoads came to his death by being struck by a trolley car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The car was controlled by the motorman, John Paris, whom we censure for propelling said car at unlawful and reckless speed."

Paris was held in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Simms and bailed for examination June 29. Coroner Bausch issued a warrant for his rearrest.

HOLDS RECORD FOR EVICTIONS.

Brooklyn Woman with Money in Banks Dispossessed 32 Times.

Mrs. Jane Dougherty of Brooklyn has a passion for dispossess proceedings. She holds the record for evictions, having been dispossessed by thirty-two different landlords, although, it seems from her own admissions, she is well able to pay rent.

Her thirty-second eviction occurred on Wednesday, from a house at 306 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Dougherty raised a disturbance while her goods were being carted out and she was arrested. In the Adams Street Police Court yesterday it came to light that she has good-sized deposits in six savings banks.

Magistrate Lemon directed her to take her things off the street and hire other rooms.

"But no landlord wants me," complained Mrs. Dougherty.

"I don't doubt it," returned the Magistrate.

She was allowed to go.

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"PHIL" REILLY TO RETIRE.

Well-Known Wall Street Detective Files His Application — His Connection with Celebrated Criminal Cases.

An application for retirement on half pay was filed by Detective Sergt. Philip Reilly yesterday. For many years past Detective Reilly has been assigned to the Wall Street district, and his alertness and extensive knowledge of criminals and their ways have had a deterrent effect on crime in that locality. Reilly is sixty-one years old, and is the senior Central Office detective. He was an engineer prior to his appointment as a policeman, which occurred on Nov. 23, 1863. When he had been on the force about three years, he was made a Headquarters detective, and since that time he has figured in some of the most notable of criminal cases.

Detective Reilly first acquired fame by his remarkable detective work in the Ruloff case, which commanded the attention of the entire country for several months, in 1870. Three burglars broke into a country store in Binghamton, this State, on the night of Aug. 17, 1870. Two clerks were sleeping in the store, but the noise made by the burglars aroused them and a scuffle ensued. One of the burglars shot Frederick A. Merrick in the head, killing him instantly. When a search was made for the burglars, no trace of them could be found. Rewards aggregating several thousands of dollars were offered for their capture.

Several days after the murder an old man of respectable appearance was found in a deserted house on the outskirts of Binghamton, apparently hiding. He said that his name was Edward Ruloff, and that he was a lawyer and a teacher of languages. He was arrested and examined before a Magistrate, but nothing could be adduced connecting him with the murder. He was discharged from custody, but before he left town the bodies of two drowned men came to the surface of the Susquehanna River, near Binghamton. One of these was identified by the surviving clerk as one of the burglars, and, inasmuch as a burglar's implement was found in the clothing of the other body, it was taken for granted that two were comrades. Public opinion in Binghamton pointed to Ruloff as the third burglar. He was rearrested and confronted with the two bodies, but he declared that he had never seen them before and knew nothing about the burglary or the murder.

Then it was that Detective "Phil" Reilly was called into the case in association with Police Capt. Heeden. Starting with slender clues, these officers progressed step by step until they had enveloped Ruloff in an unbreakable network of evidence. Reilly found a night key in Ruloff's pocket and a scrap of a letter addressed to an obscure woman in Brooklyn was taken from one of the bodies. This woman recognized in Ruloff's photograph the man who, as Edward C. Howard, had collected the rents of the house in which she lodged. After a while Reilly found that Ruloff, alias Howard, and another man had occupied a furnished room in Third Avenue, this city, up to two days before the murder. The detective went there and found that Ruloff's night key would unlock the street door. In the furnished room were found some burglar's tools. Two pairs of shoes, left by the burglars in their flight from the Binghamton store, were identified by persons in this lodging house as the ones worn by Ruloff and his companion. Ruloff had a malformed foot, which one of these shoes fitted exactly. Reilly and his associate detective gradually developed the fact that for a long period of years the lives of Ruloff and the two dead burglars had been interlocked in a series of criminal deeds. Eventually Ruloff's carpet bag was found and identified. Although Ruloff showed himself to be a keen lawyer and a remarkable philologist, he was convicted of murder and hanged.

Other important cases in which Detective Reilly figured were the arrest and conviction of Sam Moody and William Sewell for burglary, in December, 1866; the arrest of Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Milkman," for burglary, in 1874; the conviction of James G. Twiss for highway robbery, in 1875, and the arrest and conviction of William Veltman and William H. Leitch for forgery on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this city, in 1877.

Reilly became a Detective Sergeant under Inspector Byrnes in 1882. He figured in the noted case of William A. Bushnell, who escaped from the detective during the trip from Chile to this country in the latter part of 1888. Reilly was sent to Chile to arrest Bushnell for having stolen, ten years before, securities worth $75,000 from the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, in whose office he was a bookkeeper. Bushnell was known in Chile as Gerald P. Hanson, and he had made himself very popular there. The Captain of the ship in which the homeward voyage was made persisted in allowing the prisoner the freedom of the vessel, in spite of Reilly's protests. One day Bushnell let himself down over the side of the boat, made his way to the shore, and was not seen by the New York detective thereafter.

NO BLAME FOR THE DRIVER.

Magistrate Deuel Sets Free a Man Who Ran Over a Child.

"People should not allow babes to run about the street. If children are run over, they are themselves to blame," said Magistrate Deuel yesterday, when Joseph McGovern of 218 Monroe Street was arraigned before him, charged with running over Ida Koppolinski, two years of age, of 17 Ludlow Street.

The child's leg was broken, and she was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. McGovern was driving a horse attached to a wagon filled with empty barrels. He proved that he was going at a walk, and could not see the child. He was discharged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE of June 25th will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban race; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities; unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, and of Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratké of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kost, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

O'Neill's.

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Misses' and Children's Dept.

2D FLOOR.

MISSES' ETON SUITS of Cheviot and Venetian Cloth, in shades of gray brown, navy and red, a number of them lined throughout with silk, others with percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,

☞ *Formerly 25.00;*

For This Sale **12.98**

CHILDREN'S GUIMPE DRESSES of Percale, trimmed with Pique Sailor Collars and fancy braid, 6 to 14 year sizes,

☞ *Formerly 3.25;*

For This Sale **1.98**

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

BURGLARS AT SEA CLIFF.

Entered the House of Charles Wolf, Where Leopold Zimmermann and His Wife Were Guests.

Two masked burglars, armed with revolvers and provided with dark lanterns, entered the Summer home of Charles Wolf, on Prospect Avenue, Sea Cliff, L. I., at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Wolf was awakened by the noise they made when moving about, and she rang an electric bell which connected with the servants' apartments, at the same time crying for help. The burglars were just at the door of Mrs. Wolf's room at the time, and one of them rushed in and, pointing a revolver at her, ordered her to keep quiet.

Mrs. Wolf, however, continued to scream and to press the electric button, which was near her bed. Thereupon the burglar, who in the meantime had been joined by his comrade, ran to a bureau in the room and pulled out the top drawer, evidently believing that it contained jewels and other valuables. The men then beat a hasty retreat.

In the meantime Mr. Wolf, who is a heavy sleeper, and Leopold Zimmermann, the Wall Street banker, and his wife, who were guests at the house, had been awakened by the screams of Mrs. Wolf and the ringing of the bell. Mr. Zimmermann hastened to the room of Mrs. Wolf, and was just in time to see the burglars as they disappeared down the stairs and out of a rear door with the bureau drawer.

Investigation showed that nothing else in the house had been touched, and it is evident that the burglars had but begun their work when they were interrupted. A watch of Mr. Wolf's, lying on the bureau, was untouched. The police have no clue to the men.

In speaking of the matter later, Mr. Zimmermann said: "It was such an experience as I never want to have again. My wife and I, who occupied a room adjoining that of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, were awakened by Mrs. Wolf's loud cries for help. I at once went to her room, and was just in time to meet the burglars going down stairs. One of them carried the drawer, while another had a revolver in one hand and a bull's-eye lantern in the other. They were good-sized men, and both were masked.

"Naturally we were all very much frightened, and we made an outcry for the neighbors, but, inasmuch as they live some distance off, our cries were not heard. The servants, however, including the stableman and the gardener, came up, and they made a search for the drawer, but they couldn't find it."

FELL DEAD IN BATTERY PARK.

Homer S. Beardsley of East Orange Expires While Out for a Walk.

Homer S. Beardsley, a retired merchant, sixty-five years old, of 106 Park Street, East Orange, N. J., died suddenly in Battery Park yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Beardsley was walking through the park, and had reached the sidewalk on Battery Place, opposite Washington Street, when he suddenly reeled and fell. Policeman Morris Cohen went to the aid of the prostrate man, and summoned an ambulance. Surgeon Daily of Hudson Street Hospital pronounced the man dead.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. WEIL.

Justice Beach Awards to the Broker's Wife $200 a Month.

Mrs. May E. Weil, wife of Henry J. Weil, a broker, living at 153 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday won her suit for $200 a month alimony and $300 counsel fee. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, pending the trial of an action for separation, made the award. The couple were married in January, 1898. Mrs. Weil alleges that her husband abandoned her on May 30 last. Weil says that it was she who abandoned him. He names Frank H. Doane, a friend, as the cause of the trouble.

Mrs. Weil says her husband's charges are untrue. Doane was a friend of her husband, she asserts, and was frequently asked by him to accompany her as an escort to places of amusement. She admits that she said she loved Doane, but that she did so from pique.

FRANCIS NULTY ON TRIAL.

Shot His Sweetheart Christmas Day—His Threatening Letter.

Francis Nulty, nineteen years old, was yesterday placed on trial for the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, on Christmas Day of last year. The case was called before Justice Werner in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. When court adjourned for the day the jury had been secured.

Nulty, who is a Post Office clerk, living at 302 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, had been acquainted with Mamie Remley for some time. There had been words between the two, and on the day in question he met her at the door of her home, 2,371 Eighth Avenue. He drew a revolver, shot the girl, and then attempted to kill himself. The defense will be insanity.

Some poems and letters written by the accused man are in possession of the prosecution. One of them reads as follows:

"Go to confession next Saturday night. Then, when you come out, I will put a bullet through your heart. You may think it will be an easy thing for you to throw me over, as you evidently intend doing, but I want to tell you that if you persist in acting as you have, you will regret it."

Mamie Remley was only seventeen years old at the time of her death. Her parents were in court yesterday. The defendant's father is Superintendent of the Washington Heights Branch Post Office.

DOG UPSETS AN ART STORE.

A Terrier Breaks Statues Before He Is Killed with a Bullet.

A white-haired terrier ran from 21 Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon and tried to chew the paint off the iron palings of the old City College building. He frothed at the mouth and a cry of mad dog was raised. Passengers, mostly women, getting off the cars to transfer at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, were seized with fright. After chewing the paint, the dog, snapping, snarling, and frothing, made straight for the switchman at the corner. The switchman kicked the dog, which made a bee line for a plaster of paris art store on Lexington Avenue. He was followed by Policeman Baker, revolver in hand.

The dog bit at the shapely calf of a plaster of paris Venus de Milo. Then it dodged behind a bust of Hermes and broke it by knocking it to the floor. Standing near was a statuette of Niobe, but she will have to weep without a head now. Niobe, in falling, plumped into a gilded statue of Gambrinus, and he was knocked off his perch, and a gaping hole was stove into the place where he is supposed to hold most of his favorite beverage. Flying portions of Gambrinus's diaphram put a hole in a design called "Gates Ajar." The dog dodged about the store, pursued by the policeman. In his antics he smashed Atlas and Hercules. The dog finally dashed into the rear room, where he was disposed of by the policeman. One of the shots from the revolver shattered a statute of Alcibiades.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Saturday, at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday.
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Immensities!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45. The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
THE MAN In the MOON! Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The Aerial Magnolia Grove! The New Root Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M. Crystal roof protection in event of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and